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WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

George Washington to the People.

[Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1814.

[No. 39.]

Gen. Wilkinson to General Armstrong,
Head-Quarters, French Mills.

Nov. 18, 1813.

SIR,
I beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th instant. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that altho' the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 89th, & not the 84th British regt. which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under Lieut. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedt. humb. servt.
J. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th Nov. 1813 on Kessler's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada—founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regt.	760
49th do.	450
Volunteers	270
Genzary's	80 one company a
Of the 100th	40 detachment from
Canadian Fencibles	220 Prescott.
Indians	40
Incorporated militia	300
	2170

Four pieces of mounted artillery; and seven gun-boats, one mounting a 24 pounder.
I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.
(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

Inspector Gen. 2d Division.
Head-Quarters, French Mills,
Nov. 16, 1813.

List of the officers killed and wounded in the action at Williamsburgh in Upper Canada, on the 11th of November 1813 viz.

KILLED.
Lieut. Wm. W. Smith, of the Light Artillery,
David Hunter, of the 12th Reg. Inf.
Edward Olmstead, 16th Regt. Inf.

WOUNDED
Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally (since dead)
Major Falbot Chambers, Assist. Adj. General, slightly.
Major Darby Noon, Aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Swartwout, slightly.
Col. James P. Preston, of the 23d Regt. Inf. severely, his right thigh fractured.
Major Wm. Cummings, 8th Regt. Inf. severely.

Capt. Edmund Foster, 9th do. slightly.
David S. Townsend, do. do. (taken prisoner.)
Mordecai Myers, 13th do. severely.
John Campbell do. do. slightly.
John B. Muddock, 25th do. do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Heaton, 11th do. severely.
John Williams, 13th do. slightly.
John Lynch, 14th do. severely (taken prisoner.)
Peter Peiham, 21st do. do. (taken prisoner.)
James D. Brown, 25th do. slightly.
Archd. C. Crary, do. do. severely.

From the National Intelligencer.
Creek Agency, 31st Oct. 1813.

Gentlemen,
As you have published General Claiborne's letter of the 3d of Sept. to Gen-

eral Flournoy in your paper of the 9th, I request you to publish my reply of this date.—If it was a personal affair only between the General and myself, I should not obtrude it on the public. My letter explains itself, and I hope all printers who have published his will publish mine.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton.

Creek Agency 31st Oct. 1813.

Your letter of the 3d of Sept. to General Flournoy, published in the National Intelligencer of the 9th October, I received by the last mail. The object of this reply is to put the paragraph relative to me in a just point of view, to yourself and to my fellow citizens, who may have read your communication, & to connect some interesting facts. The 16th June I informed people in authority with you "Peter M'Queen and his partizans who have been ousted from government are determined to get in again. Those who administer the government have on a recent experiment found it efficient; and if their courage does not fail them will keep in and punish all disturbers of the the public peace." The 21st I was apprised that the divisions among the Indians of the upper Towns were coming fast to a crisis. The opposition had put to death some of the friends of the chiefs in power.—On the 23d I was informed by one of the prophets, that the Alabama prophets formed a distinct party who would put their plan in motion, as soon as Tecumseh arrived, and their friends, the British, were ready for them. The 27th I sent the following notice for publication: "A civil war is commencing among the Creeks. The Chiefs and Warriors, who in obedience to the orders of the national council put to death the Little Warrior and his associates, who murdered the two families on Ohio in February, have been attacked and six killed, by the Alabama prophets and associates. If the chiefs and warriors now assembled at Tookabatche, should be unable to restrain their fanaticism and ferocity, they will be hostile to the U. States." This was given to James Cornels in writing, to carry with him to Gen. Wilkinson, and your way, and to inform the half breeds and neighbors of affairs among us.

The 5th July I was informed Tookabatche was closely besieged. The 6th I sent 200 Cussetans armed to aid the chiefs, and a demand by them to the opposition to explain their conduct. The 18th I reiterated the demand direct by white people. The 27th I was informed the opposition refused to receive my demand "or any talks from col. Hawkins or the white people, they were done with him, and his talks." It was also ascertained that the opposition had coalesced with the prophets, but could not control them. Week by week communication of these facts, were made to the secretary of war, general Pinkney and the governor of Georgia, and but for the stoppage of the mail would have been made westwardly. The runners having all come in the chiefs of the nation being with me, and having all the information likely soon to be obtained, I gave the following opinion on the crisis before me to the governor of Georgia.

"Creek Agency, 27th. July, 1813.
"Our runners have all come in. It is reduced to a certainty by the concurrent testimony of a number of respectable Indians that the civil war which has raged for some time among the Creeks, originated with the British in Canada; that as soon as the chiefs friendly to the plan of civilization are destroyed, or put to flight with their adherents, they will be ready for active hostilities against the friendly Indians on Chattahoochee, and the exposed parts of our frontier settlements, and will attack them without delay. I request you to consider this as "authentic information of a meditated attack." More than 30 Indians have been killed on both sides since the retreat from Tookabatche. I have directed those who are overpowered to fly to Chattahoochee. I sent yesterday for some arms and ammunition for the Indians at Tookabatche. Their chiefs are with me, and will make a stand at Cawetan, to gather the warriors of the neighboring towns, and to co-operate with our troops. Two or three hundred should be sent there without delay. I request the favor of you to communicate a copy of this letter to the governor of Tennessee." An express was sent accordingly to the governor of Tennessee.

I sent an express on the same day through the agency with the foregoing intelligence to

the governor of Mississippi Territory, general Flournoy, captain Wilkinson, the postmaster of Tenaw and Fort Stoddert, adding "the citizens in the fork of the Alabama must put themselves into the best situation they can to resist an attack from the Alabama" and I directed the half breeds to unite immediately and make common cause with their white neighbors.

The 14th of August you wrote me, "Your letters to the post-masters of Tenaw and Fort Stoddert, and the one to captain Wilkinson, were put into my hands by your express on the 8th inst. I immediately made the contents public, and stated to the half breeds and citizens about me the importance of the information. On the 13th I reached this place with 700 troops from Baton Rouge, & Point Mobile and expect to be reinforced by the 7th U. S. regiment infantry in a few days, and I hope to receive orders to enter the Creek nation immediately. Col. Callier with 180 men entered the Creek nation on the 27th July (about 40 miles) and attacked 300 Indians under M'Queen, brought off and destroyed a considerable part of the governor's present, &c."

From this statement of facts, it is obvious the people in your quarter marched into the Indian country and commenced hostilities first. 180 of them attacked 300 Indians under M'Queen, the head of the opposition, on the 27th July. On the 8th August you received information from my letters to the post-masters and capt. Wilkinson, of the hostile dispositions of the Indians that the citizens in the fork of Alabama must put themselves into the best situation they can to resist an attack from Alabama." That the half breeds were directed to unite immediately & make common cause with their white neighbors, and that you communicated the importance of the information to the half breeds and citizens. On the 14th August you had 700 men; besides the neighboring militia, expected the 7th U. S. regiment in a few days, and hoped to receive orders to enter the Creek country immediately.

Read judge Toulmin's letter of the 7th September, to the editor of the Raleigh Register. You will see much correct information on the subject it treats of, and, if the military energy of your mind has recovered from the terror of Indian warfare, you will find the following sentence in your letter totally destitute of truth. "Col. Hawkins' communications for some time past have unfortunately had a tendency to lessen our apprehensions, and to beget a belief, four almost perfect security." If I had made such communications how could they beget a belief of your almost perfect security, when you begun offensive war on the 27th July? Whilst the chiefs could punish and did punish with death their murderers I believe they would preserve peace. But when the civil war broke out, and I was informed 23 chiefs were massacred that the opposition had coalesced with the fanatics and could not control them, I was satisfied we should have war, and you knew this the 8th August by my communications, which you acknowledge to have received.

The disaster which befel the party at the Mim's fort, was to retaliate the attack made on the party returning from Pensacola. As soon as M'Queen returned he broke 20 days for an attack on Cowetau, & the warriors convened, it being a primary object with the fanatics to unite the nation. But the families of the killed and wounded, and those who were plundered of the governor's present, on the 27th July, forced the leaders to change the attack to that of the half breeds and their assistants. On the way down they were informed the former were at Mims's fort and the latter at a fort in the fork, and they directed their attacks accordingly.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
Gen. F. L. Claiborne.

THE TRAITOR CHECKED.

The patriotic letter in reply to Governor Chittenden's Proclamation, ordering a detachment of the militia to desert the service of the U. States, in which they were engaged, will be read by every intelligent patriot with the most complete satisfaction. Those officers whose names are subscribed to the letter, should ever be remembered with gratitude. It is the first check treason has received since the war commenced.

Cantonment, Plattsburg, Nov. 18, 1813
TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ
Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont.
SIR—A most novel and extraordinary Proclamation from your excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third brigade, in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampled requires we should state to your excellency the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's proclamation. With due deference to your excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the U. States, it becomes our duty when required to march to the defence of any section of the union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your excellency's power over us, as governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true as your excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power, of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we were legally ordered into the service of the U. States, your excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrained us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impatient with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended, to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.

We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the basest of purposes. It is in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of DISORGANIZATION and ANARCHY which is carried on by a faction, to overthrow our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot see what other object your excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that although your proclamation have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they failed to produce the intended effect—and although it may appear incredible to your excellency, every soldier has discern-

ment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor, when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive, and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author and as a striking monument of his folly. Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that the folly and infamy of the proclamation to which your excellency has put your signature, are not to be ascribed wholly to your excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are, with due respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servants.
Luther Dixon, Lieut. Col. Elijah Dee, Major Josiah Grout Maj. Charles Bennet, Capt. Jesse Post, Capt. Elijah W. Wood, Capt. Elijah Birge, Capt. Martin D. Follet, Capt. Amasa Mansfield, Capt. T. H. Campbell, Lieut. G. O. Dixon, Lieut. Francis Northway, Lieut. Joshua Brush, Lieut. Daniel Dodge, Ensign Sanford Gadcomb, Capt. James Fullington, Q. Master, Shepard Beals, Lieut. John Fasset, Surg. Seth Clark, jun. Surgeon's Mate, Thomas Waterman, Capt. Benjamin Follet, Lieut. Hira Hill, Surgeon's Mate.

OUR ARMIES.

The campaign has not closed as brilliantly as we expected. Montreal is not ours, and our troops instead of descending the St. Lawrence, are retiring into winter quarters.

A feverish resentment usually seizes upon the public pulse after one of these disappointments. Every one enquires who is to blame—who is to be the victim? Do you take sides with Wilkinson or with Hampton? We shall deliver our view of the subject very frankly & in a few words.

For much of what has happened, neither of these officers is to incur any blame. The elements were against us. At the most critical stage of the campaign, our boats were dispersed, our powder & provisions lost. But for the casualties, which were beyond the control of man, our troops from Grenadier Island might have descended the river and taken Montreal without much opposition. The General says, that on the 4th of the month (Nov.) his Garrison consisted solely of 400 marines and 200 sailors.

But the expedition once got under weigh, neither of the general officers did precisely that in our opinion, which he ought to have done. Each of them had the same end in view. Both were interested for the prosperity of their country; both were ambitious of placing the American Standard on the shores of Montreal. But in one respect, they erred about the means. The junction of their troops was all important to the success of the expedition. The point where they were to join was every thing. The orders of Gen. Wilkinson were not sufficiently peremptory or precise. He indicates but one point of rendezvous, and that is St. Regis—but he couples the order with a condition, which leaves every thing to Hampton's discretion. "If you are not in force to face the enemy," you must meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity. Hampton was of opinion that he was able to cut his way along some other route, down which he might take the provisions which were so much required by W's army. If Gen. H. did not take the route to St. Regis, Wilkinson seems to have left "the point of rendezvous" to be "determined" by H's "judgment." But he has erred only in not expressing this command in still more precise terms. The characteristic of a military order, is precision—it must be void of all ambiguity and must say the very thing and the only thing which the commander orders to be accomplished. There must not be one "loop hole to hang a doubt on." For instance, Gen. W. says "I shall expect to hear from if not see you at that place (St. Regis) on the 9th." It would have been better to have said "You must either meet me at St. Regis on the 9th, or let me know on that day and at that place at what point you will meet me."

Gen. H. has erred, perhaps more than W. Though the orders of his commanding officer were not as peremptory and precise as they might have been there was enough in them—there was enough in the advanced stage of the season, to have induced him to take upon himself to fix upon the point below St. Regis where he would have attempted to meet W. In such a climate at such season of it, every moment's delay breeds danger. If he had said "I will attempt to join you at Cognawaga on such a day," there would have been a point precisely marked out in the field of vision and each would have been bound to have done his best to march up to that point. Gen. H. however, without fixing upon the rendezvous himself, waves the responsibility of the selection—but leaves it to his commander to fix the point of junction, at "Cognawaga, or any other point which you may indicate on the St. Lawrence." Time passes away; the season is frozen; the weather threatens to bind

up the banks of the St. Lawrence with ice.—Gen. W. issues orders to his troops to winter; upon which intelligence H. does the same.—Whether this decision of W's was correct; whether there was time enough for him to indicate the point? and then effect the object of the campaign, we have not information enough from the theatre of operations to decide.

"Private griefs" may have mingled in this transaction; but though we readily concede that there was not that confidence between the officers, which such a nice co-operating effort requires, yet we can easily conceive that any two other officers, with the best wishes for each other, yet who were scrupulous of taking the responsibility of directing the movements of each other, clothed with the same grade of commission, might have erred and acted in the same manner.

What then? Though Montreal is not ours; though every thing has not been done which we ought to have expected, yet has the present campaign not ended without honor or profit. It has passed off, but clothed with one of the most brilliant naval achievements which graces the archives of any country. While we repose upon the laurels of Perry and Harri son, who will say that this campaign is not successful? The Indians are at our feet; they are *bors de combat*—Michigan is retaken; Malden and Fort George are ours; the capture of Lake Erie is our own; whilst Chumcey has chased the British Knight into almost every bay & cove of lake Ontario. Are these acquisitions nothing?—And we are ready, with the Grace of God, to open the campaign early in the spring, and wrest Montreal from our enemies.

What then? Is the war less just? Are our brave seamen less dear to us? Are the rights and honor of our country less green in our affections? Oh, no!

Then if our enemy will not grant us peace on fair and honorable terms, let us put our shoulders to the wheels. Let the constituted authorities enlist more men; let Congress raise the bounty to 50 nay 100 dollars, if necessary; making it discretionary with the recruit to take the additional bounty or his 180 acres. Let Congress authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, who will have powers enough to let, go to whatever point he please, embrace the whole within his grasp, and command every officer without the risk of wounding the jealous sensibility of an equal.

Extract from the General Order of General Wilkinson of the 13th November

"The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears, unwarrantable conduct of major-general Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeable to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured, by the secretary at war, of explicit instructions of the war department. Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the U. States, to spare the lives of brave men & not to hazard the character or interests of the nation by an unequal conflict. He with lively regret, and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal.—But he assures his army that it is not abandoned!" *Rich. Eng.*

JUDITH N. CORBELL.—Informs her friends & the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE & HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the large and commodious new building of John Bissand esq in the Town of Washington—where she solicits a portion of public patronage.
January 4, 1814

At a meeting of the board of Trustees for Jefferson College at the Town of Washington; Dec. 21, 1813—it was

RESOLVED, That Edward Turner of Warren County, Thomas Barnes of Claiborne, Felix Hughes of Jefferson, Thomas B. Reed of Adams, Bailey E. Chaney of Franklin, Nathaniel A. Ware of Wilkinson, Christopher Rankin of Adair, Timothy Terrell of Marion, James Callier of Washington, John Hanes of Clark, James Patton of Wayne, Josiah Skinner of Green, Joseph Carlson of Baldwin, Theodore Brightwell of Mobile, and Gabriel Moore of Madison, be appointed Commissioners for the Counties in which they reside, to enquire into and prosecute for all escheats which may lawfully accrue or have accrued to the Territory, and which by a law of the last Assembly are appropriated to the use and benefit of the Corporation of Jefferson College, and that said Commissioners, or either of them, have also authority to contend for the administration of all estates, real and personal, escheating under the aforesaid law.

A Copy from the Records of the board of Trustees for Jefferson College.

Attest,
H. TOOLEY, Sec'y.

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TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1814.

On the first of this inst. the following resolution passed the Legislature of this Territory.

Resolved, That each member do wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session, as a testimony of respect for the memory of LEONARD COVINGTON, late a Brigadier-General in the service of the United States.

The last mail furnish no further particulars from the northern armies—they have retired into winter quarters, and the Generals are repairing to Washington. Gen. Wilkinson is said to be recovering. Congress have done nothing of importance—several days have been spent with closed doors, debating some important question, said to be an Embargo—nay, it is averred, a bill laying an Embargo has already passed the house of Representatives. Dr. Lattimore introduced a resolution, that the land committee enquire into the expediency of allowing further time to make payment for lands in the Mississippi Territory.

Maj Gen Cocke, of East Tennessee, with 1450 men, have joined Gen. Jackson's army. The former Gen. and Brig. Gen. White, are on their return home, in order to obtain an additional force. It is feared Gen. Jackson will not be able to effect any important movement for some time, owing to the unsettled state of the army—many of the men returning home. Gov. Blount not feeling himself authorized, will not discharge the 12 months men, until information is had from the president of the United States.

Gen. Harrison arrived at Washington the 16th ult.

A very violent gale has been experienced at Halifax, in which 100 vessels were lost among them were 20 of his Britannic Majesty's armed ships—Many lives were lost.

Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, has issued his Proclamation requiring the whole body of the militia to be in readiness in case of an attack from the British off the Balize.

The reader will peruse with much satisfaction, the letters from capt. Porter. This gallant American has been absent for more than a year; has raised to himself a squadron of ships; done the enemy incalculable injury; chastised the piracies of the Peruvians, and cultivated the friendship of the people of Chili, in whole ports he obtains harbors, and who are struggling for independence. In every situation we find our countrymen the same; whether the theatre of action be the Greenland seas, the Atlantic, the lakes, the Pacific Ocean, or the wilderness, by land or by water, they exhibit a daring, a magnanimous heroism, that plucks the laurels of renown from the brows of Britons, and adds to the infamy of their injustice the disgrace of inferiority in the manly virtues. *Reporter.*

From a Gentleman at Washington, dated December 10.

"I believe that by the first day of Jan. 1814, we will have an Embargo in operation; and I further believe, that it will be vigorously enforced both by the public armed vessels and otherwise, so strictly, that no traitor will have it in his power to feed Halifax, Quebec & Montreal on one side, while we are fighting on the other." *Enquirer.*

NEWS FROM DETROIT.

Gen. M'Arthur, with his brigade, has sailed for Mackinaw and St. Josephs, where he will garrison the winter.—The British and Indian forces there, are not correctly known. Gen. Cals, remains at Detroit, and is commandant of the posts on that frontier, and has been appointed governor pro tem, of Michigan territory, with civil and military jurisdiction in the north western district of Upper Canada.—Tranquility in that quarter is restored.

A flag had been sent into Detroit by that redoubtable Englishman, general Proctor, requesting his papers and effects which he ran a way from on the river Thames!! The party that came with the flag from general Proctor were put under guard.

Bards. Pap.

Milledgeville (Geo.) Dec. 1.

Major General Pinckney and suite arrived here on Saturday last. It is said he will make this place his headquarters for a while, & should a junction be formed between the armies from Tennessee and this state, now acting against the Indians, that he will then take the command.

General Floyd has arrived at Cowetau on the Chatahoochie. A detachment, headed by the General, was expected to march immediately against a body of hostile Indians, about sixty miles distant.

On the 14th and 15th ult. the Chickasaw War Chiefs and warriors were in council, assembled to a large number in order to appoint a day to march with Maj. George Colbert at their head, to join Gen. Jackson's army in the Creek nation. I never saw people more anxious to join in the ranks of the United State, but a letter I received from the war office, by last mail, laying it is believed that the Tennessee, Georgia & Mississippi Territory troops, in co-operation with the regular troops, will be fully adequate to reduce the hostile Indians—this has induced the Chickasaws to postpone the tour to the Creek nation. I wrote to gen. Flournoy to know if he stands in need of their assistance, if he does, and will give them orders where to march to, they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, not only against the Creeks, but against any other enemy of the United States whom he may point out.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
U. S. Agent to the Chickasaws
Clarion.

A letter from Col. Bouwyer, commanding at Mobile, dated Nov. 26, says

"I have this moment received from capt. Alexis, commanding the navy at Mobile Point, stating positively a large British expedition has arrived at Pensacola, consisting of 7 sail of vessels and two bomb vessels. That some brigs have two hundred men on board. I shall leave this by 12 o'clock for the Point with all the troops I can possibly spare from this post, with a determination to defend the Point to the utmost. This will leave the Mobile weak and exposed. I have written to lieut. col. Russell, requesting him to fall back to this place, with the 3d regiment.

Should be comply. I think we will be able to save the country, but should he not feel himself justified to give up his present objects, I fear the whole of this country will be lost.—Should you have an opportunity, pray write to col. M'Kee and to give him this information. The communication to Pensacola by land is cut off by a large body of Indians."

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 16.
THE ESSEX FRIGATE.
Copies of letters from Capt. David Porter, commanding the U. S. Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' Frigate Essex,
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.
SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th April, in the latitude of 40 N. long. 91 15 W. about twenty miles to the northward of the Island of Albemarle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma: two others being in sight, close together, distant from us

about seven miles, which we were informed were the British letter of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting ten guns, 6 and 9 pounders; the other 6 18 pounders, 4 swivels and 6 long blunderbusses, mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confiding greatly in the bravery and enterprise of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of fogs in that climate. I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the first under the command of Lt. Downes, first Lt. in a whale boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragut.

The officers in command of boats under Lt. Downes, Lt. S. D. M'Knight, in the 3d cutter, accompanied by midshipman W. H. Odenheimer, sailing master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by midshipman H. W. Ogden, and midshipmans George I. faacs, in the 2d cutter. The second division under the command of Lt. Wilmer, 2d Lt. in the pinnace, accompanied by midshipman Henry Gray, and master's mate James Terry; Lt. Wilton and Mr. Shaw, purser, in the first cutter; and Lt. Gamble, of the marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, & each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, seven in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them; they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns and took their stations for attacking the first ship and no sooner was the American flag displayed by Lt. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention was discovered by the enemy, than the colors were struck without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize, and took their stations for attacking the other vessel when her flag was also struck, on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for twenty guns, worth near half a million of dollars, mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition & small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to seven small open boats, with fifty men, armed only with muskets pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses! Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

United States' Frigate Essex at Sea,
Pacific Ocean, July 2d 1813.

Sir—On the 23d March last, I sailed from Shaping my course to the northward, and on the 26th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corfair ship Nereyda, mounting 15 guns; she had, a few days before, captured two American whale ships, the crew of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her; and they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of Great Britain, and as each should capture all American vessels they could fall in with; therefore, to prevent in future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all her armament into the sea, liberated the Americans, and dismissed the Nereyda.

I then proceeded with all possible dispatch for Lima, to intercept one of the detained vessels, which had parted with the Nereyda only three days before, and I was so fortunate as to arrive there and re-capture her on the 5th April, at the moment she was entering the port. This vessel (the ship Barclay, Captain Gideon Randall of New Bedford,) I took under my protection, and have had her with me ever since.

From Lima I proceeded for the Gallapagos Island, where I captured the following British ships, viz:

Letters of Marque.			
Montezuma	270 tons	21 men	2 guns.
Policy	275	26	10
Georgiana	280	25	6
Atlantic	351	24	8
Greenwich	338	25	10

The Georgiana being reputed a very fast sailer, and apparently well calculated for a cruiser, I mounted 16 guns on her, and gave the command of her to that excellent officer, Lieut. John Downes, with a complement of 42 men; appointing midshipman W. H. Haddaway acting lieutenant on board her, and sent her on a cruise.

Lt. Downes joined me at Tumbez near Guayaquil on the coast of Peru, on the 24th June, after capturing three prizes, to wit:

Letters of Marque Ships.			
Hector	270 tons	25 men	11 guns.
Catharine	270	29	8
Rose	220	21	8

The first had two men killed and six badly wounded in her rencontre with the Georgiana—and the Rose was discharged (after being deprived of her armament) with all the prisoners captured by the Georgiana, as they amounted to nearly double her crew; she was furnished with a passport to proceed to St. Helena.

My own prisoners I liberated on parole at Tumbez. I found by experience, that the Georgiana did not deserve the character given of her, for sailing, I therefore shifted her officers and crew to the Atlantic, and mounted on her 20 guns, with a complement of 60 men, and appointed Midshipman Rich. Dahl, acting sailing master, on board her; to this vessel I gave the name of the Essex Junior. I also fitted up the ship Greenwich as a store ship, and mounted on her 20 guns, placing her under the command of Lieut. Gamble, of the marines. On board of her I have put all the provisions and stores of my other prizes, except a supply of three and a half months for each, and have by this means secured myself a full supply of every necessary article for seven months. I had hoped to dispose of my other prizes at Guayaquil, the Governors in Peru, however, are excessively alarmed at my appearance on the coast, as my fleet amounts now to nine sail of vessels, all formidable in their appearance, and they would if they dare, treat us with a hostility little short of declared enemies.

I have given to Mr. John P. Cowell, sailing master, an appointment to act 3d Lieut. Mids. John S. Cowan to act 4th Lieut. and Mids. Odenheimer, as sailing master. I beg, sir, that the appointment of those officers, as well as of Lieut. S. D. M'Knight, who is acting second Lieut. and those serving on board the Essex Junior, may be confirmed by the Department. I have given to Mr. M. W. Boffwick, my clerk, the appointment of acting Midshipman; not that he is desirous of coming forward in the Navy in that line, but I hoped this means to introduce him to the notice of the Department; as I shall take the liberty to recommend him to the Department as a suitable person to hold the appointment of Purser. Drs. Richard R. Hoffman and Alex. M. Montgomery, two gentlemen of great merit, who volunteered their services with me at the commencement of hostilities, have received acting appointments from me, the first as surgeon, to fill the vacancy occupied by the death of Dr. Miller; the other as surgeon's mate. To the great care and attention of those gentlemen, may in a considerable degree, be attributed the extraordinary health of the crew; and as they are both desirous of joining the Navy I hope their appointments may be confirmed.

I have also appointed my Marine officer & Chaplain to the command of prizes: they all enter with much cheerfulness, into their new duties; and if the expedition should not prove successful, it will not be, I am persuaded, owing to our want of activity or vigilance; and of this you must be satisfied, as for the last eight months we have been constantly at sea, with the exception of twenty-three days, and yet, sir, we have enjoyed extraordinary health and spirits; no symptom of the scurvy having yet appeared in the ship, nor have we, at this moment, more than two on the sick list; and their diseases are more owing to the infirmities of age than any other cause. Indeed, sir, when I compare my present situation with what it was when I doubled Cape Horn, I cannot but esteem myself fortunate in an extraordinary degree. There my ship was shattered by tempestuous weather, and destitute of every thing; my officers and crew half starved, naked, and worn out with fatigue. Now, sir, my ship is in prime order, abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for her. I have a noble ship for a consort of 20 guns and well manned, a store ship of 20 guns well supplied with the best of every thing that we may want, and prizes which would be worth in England two millions of dollars; and what renders the comparison more pleasing, the enemy has furnished all. Excuse me, sir, for not making known my present intentions, as this letter may not reach you. It, however, may be satisfactory to you to know how I intend to dispose of my prizes: Let it suffice to say that I shall endeavor to [cipher].

Subjoined is a list of deaths since I left the U. States; and I beg you will relieve the anxiety of my family, and all our friends, by communicating as much of this letter as you may think proper.

The times of my best men have expired; but their attachment to the ship and their zeal for the service we are engaged on, prevent all complaints on that account. It is not probable that you will hear of me for several months to come, unless some disaster happens; but I beg leave to assure you, sir, that I shall not be idle; and I hope before my return to make the services of the Essex as important as those of any other single ship. We may not be individually benefitted, but we shall do the enemy much injury, which will be a sufficient compensation to us for all the hardships and

privations we must naturally experience, whilst cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and are dependent on the precarious supplies the enemy may afford.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Honorable Wm. Jones.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of Deaths since my departure from the U. S.

1812 Dec. 3 Levi Holmes, seaman, Palfy.

1813 Jan. 24 Edward Sweeney, o. s. Old age.

1813 Jan. 24 Samuel Groce, seaman, Con-

tusion of the Brain, by a fall from the

mainyard.

1813 March 1 Lewis Price, marine, Con-

sumption.

1813 April 4 James Shefford, gunner's

mate, accidental gun shot—wound of

the lungs.

1813 May 25 Doctor Robert Miller, Surgeon,

disease of the Liver.

1813 May 26 Benjamin Geers, qr. gr. In-

flammation of the Stomach.

1813 June 29 John Rodgers, qr. gr. Fall

from the main-yard.

We are indebted to a much esteemed correspondent for a sketch of the discussion, in the Legislature, of the contested election of Judge Coulmin: it shall appear next week.

The few of our subscribers who have forgot our terms, will find their accounts in magistrate's hands after next week. January 5, 1814.

LATE ARRIVAL.—The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh,

Superfine Cloths, Lady's & Children's Shoes,

White & drab Constitution Brushes,

Cord, Cotton and Wool Cards,

Fine black & white Cotton Hand, whip, cross-cut and

Hose, min-law Files,

Sailing Muffin Saddles, Bridles & Saddle-

Nankens, Bags,

Bandboxes, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons,

Fashionable Straw Bonnets, Porter in Bottles, and

Ribbons, Old Sherry Wine.

WASHINGTON JACKSON.

Natchez, Dec. 23 1813

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Washington, January 1, 1814, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-office, as dead letters.

A

Arbuckle Maj.

Andrews Philow

Atwood Thos.

B

Bunt Beverly

Bell James N.

Beal William

Boggs Nicholas

Briggs Charlotte

Buller Samuel W.

C

Christain William Lt.

Comly Israel

Carrick John N.

Collins William

Canns Thos.

Calvitt Samuel

D

Davis Wm. K. capt.

Dowling Elenor

Dintmore Silas

E

Eubank Merry

Ellis Andrew

F

Folley Jacob

Fitz James capt.

Foot George

Fontwine John liuet.

G

Gales J. mr.

Gibson Stephen

H

Herriot Benj. liuet.

Hanna Samuel

Heart James A. ens'g.

Harper Martin G.

Harrison Philip

K

Kirkland Zachariah

King Prosper

Kennedy John

King Samuel

L

Lewis Pierlon

Lewis William

M

M'Dugal Charles

M

Morris John

Mead Lemuel esq.

Morgan James,

Malcom John

Neil Aaron

Nutt Doct.

Odom Myankey mrs.

Pinfado Monsieur

Perry Daniel

Rushon James

Runnels Harmon

Simms Martin

Scott William

Smith John

Stamply Jacob esq.

Taylor Brice

Trimble John

Terry Dugar esq.

Wilds D. John

Webb William

Whitaker Abram

Weire Thomas

Ydun Alex & Josiah

JOHN M. WHITNEY, A. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Greenville, 31st Dec, 1813.

Allen Rowland

Beiler Nancy mrs.

Balch Ezekiah esq.

Bennett William

Calvitts Anthony esq.

Chamberlin James

Cocks Robert esq.

Danier Lewis esq.

Dent Lewis

Dardin Parsey mrs

Nelle MacEachern

Ferguson Samuel

Glen Andrew

Gilcraft Malcom esq.

Greenlee James

Gillis Norman

Griffing John

Green M. Mildred mrs.

Hartfield Ala

Heable Jacob

Jones John

Jones Zachariah

Kenton William

FOR RENT. A PLANTATION—Situated on the Bayou Pierre, within 3 miles of James M'ale's Gin, having under good fence about 60 acres of cleared land & dwelling and out-houses—a spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the dwelling-house. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Port-Gibson, attorney in fact for Mr. A. Green.

P. A. VANDORN.

30th Dec. 1813.

John Turnbull, vs. } On a Decretal order of the
Rowland Thomas & Will- } Superior Court of Law &
am Thomas ex'ors of Wm. } equity of Claiborne County.
Thomas dec. & others.

BY Virtue of the above Decretal order, will be exposed to public sale for Cash, at the Court-House of Claiborne County, on the 31st of January next, Three Hundred and Twenty Acres of LAND, situate in Claiborne County, on Big Back; also one Negro Man named ARMSTRONG, to satisfy the plaintiff, his debt and costs in the above case.

JAMES BRIGGS, Shff.

of Claiborne County.

December 27, 1813.

Atrocious and unparalleled

ROBBERY.

On Amelia Island (East-Florida)

ON Sunday night, the 19th ult. a party of armed men, 36 in number calling themselves PATRIOTS, came to the subscriber's plantation, made him a prisoner, and detained him until the 23d inst. when he fortunately escaped. They pillaged his houses, and carried off THIRTY SIX VALUABLE NEGROES viz—Dick, a very sensible country born Negro, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, handsome countenance, if questioned, will give a true account of all the circumstances, the names of the plunderers &c. Phoebe his wife, country born, tall and well made, sensible; a rix children, viz—Melinda, a stout likely Wench, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, thick lips, a large mark, caused by a burn on her neck—Jenny, a mulatto, 14 years old, walks remarkably lame, caused by a dislocation of her hip. Jen, about 10 years of age, long village, a mark of a burn under one of his jaws. Rolla called by his mother, George, a handsome boy, about 7 years of age—Palatof, called Dicky, about 4 years old, resembling Rolla Silvia, about two years old. Jerry, country born, large, lips, much knock kneed—Chloe, his wife a strong likey wench, a cancer mark on one cheek, is far advanced in pregnancy, her children, Corn, about five years old, a very handsome child—Phedora, about 2 years old—Jack, an African, slight made, wants some foreteeth, speaks good English. Sampa, his wife, an African, short and thick made, had a number of country marks on her breast and back, speaks good English; her two children, Sabama, a girl about 7, and Pizarro about a year old. Adam, an African, short and very stout made, pock marked, a country mark on one of his arms, speaks good English. Fauma, his wife, equally stout and strong made, speaks good English. Fernando, a year old, a striking resemblance of Adam. Bonco, an African, slight made, handsome countenance, wants some foreteeth, speaks very quick. Elvira, his wife, a young wench, country marks on her face, advanced in pregnancy. Dublin, a remarkably handsome African, walks very erect, well formed, speaks mildly, is sensible, wants one or two foreteeth. Role his wife, a tall young wench, parrot bred, speaks tolerable English. Juno a small African wench, handsome, pleasant countenance, speaks good English; advanced in pregnancy. Ottomar, an African, about 13 years old, strong made, pock marked, speaks tolerable good English. Jacob, a mulatto, strong built, about 23 years of age, has a tear on his under lip—was taken in the woods by said party. Dennis, a country born, about six feet high, well made, very thick lips, long village, wants a little toe. Plato, an African, strong made, speaks English indifferently, his eyes appear bloodshot, a frowning countenance. Erin, a young African fellow, projecting teeth, speaks thick and indifferently English. Neptune, a strong well made African, sensible and speaks good English. Hamlet, a young African, slight made, serious countenance, speaks tolerable English. Scipio, a tall African well made, speaks tolerable good English, a mark the size of a quarter of a dollar or larger, on one of his temples. Paddy, a leader made African, about 20 years of age, speaks English indifferently.

I have ascertained that the following Negroes were carried off by the under described parties, viz:—Dick, Phoebe, Jen, Rolla, Palatof and Silvia, by one John Smith of Abbeville ditto, S. C. has resided on the Oconee or Ocmulgee river, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, was one of the plunderers; will possibly make for Tennessee; had been accustomed to waggoning on the sea-board. Jenny, a mulatto, was carried off by John Harris, one of the robbers, a native of North-Carolina, about five feet ten inches high, ruddy complexion, floops a little. Jerry, Chloe and two Children, Corn and Phedora, carried off by Diamond, also one of the robbers, of Neule river, North-Carolina; has been seen travelling toward the back country, together with his wife and children. Two men named Pierce and Bartlett, of Tennessee, carried off several Negroes, names not known, supposed will make for that State. James Kinderick lately employed in the contractor's service for the military ports St. Mary's river, has been seen with 8 Negro men, a wench and child—supposed will make for Tennessee. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS each, will be paid for securing said Negroes in any part of the United States, so that the subscriber can get them, and all reasonable expences paid exclusively, if delivered at St. Mary's Georgia, or at Fernandina, Amelia Island.

JAMES CASHEN.

38—3m.

P. S. He earnestly requests all persons hearing of said Negroes to forward information per mail, directed as above.

BEDFORD—Will stand the ensuing season at midway on the Comite Wilkinston County. & be let to mares at six teen dollars each, the season, payable the first of January following; which may be discharged with ten dollars if paid within the season, which will commence the first of March and end the 15th of July; Good pasturage will be provided for mares from a distance, and may be fed with grain if required, at a low price, but not an erable for accident or escape. Any mare not proven in foal the first season may have the chance of another, gratis.

JOHN RELEY.

THE MUSE.

THE HONEST WOOER.

(From the Scotch)

FAIREST mistress, cease your moans, spoil not your eyes with weeping,
For certainly if one be gone, you may have another, sweet-
ing;
I will not compliment with oaths, nor speake you faire to
prove you;
But save your eyes to mend your clothes, for it is I that
love you.
I will not boast of substance great, wherewith I can endow
you,
Nor what apparell, nor what meat, I'm able to allow you;
You know tis time that all things tryes, let my affection
move you,
And weepe no more, but save your eyes, for it is I that
love you.
If I should praise your golden hayres, I should both lye and
fatter;
Why should I say thine eyes are stars, when there is no
such matter?
Every like is not the same, yet none I prize above you,
To sigh to fore y'are much to blame, for it is I that love
you.
With courtly words I cannot court, like one whose tongue
is fild,
By subtle speakers of that sort, poor women are oft be-
guiled;
I speake no more than what I meane, thef doe as it doth
behoove you,
And doe not waste your teares in vaine, for it is I that
love you.
You may I know have choice of men, that many wayes ex-
cell me;
But yet in love I passe all them, my conscience this doth
tell me;
Then let no riches buy my prize, nor flattery words re-
more y u,
To sigh and sob you're very unwise, for it is I that love
you.
I am the constant Pyramus, be thou my constant
Thisbe;
That such a match is made by us, let this a sealing kisse be,
I ne er will revoke my vow, nor deeme any lassie above
you;
Then, dearest, leave your sorrow now, for it is I that love
you.
Now if you doe my love deny, and utterly refuse me,
I will not say for love I llye, in that you shall excuse me;
Some say so, yet meane nothing lesse, but pity I hope
will move you
Not to put me to that distress, for it is I that love you.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WEST TEN- NESSEE.

By order of the commander in chief, I
have just left the army, to accept of your vo-
unary services in defence of your country.
He has the utmost confidence in your patrio-
tism! & knows he will not be disappointed in
the expectation that you will fly to his relief.
Your fellow-citizens in the field have suffer-
ed innumerable privations—they have sur-
mounted every difficulty, and done much, but
more still remains to be done. Are you not all
anxious to participate in the glory that awaits
the patriotic and brave? Come on then!—
hesitate not to share in the laurels nearly
won. Unless you come forward, the
campaign will probable end, and what will
be the consequence? A half conquered and
exhausted enemy will take courage, and a
spirit of revenge add new pangs to savage
cruelty! the frontiers must suffer—helpless
women and innocent babes will be the vic-
tims of their war club and scalping knife—
Who among you can sit quietly at home and
hear the story of savage butchery?
Apply the case to yourselves—absent from
your families a few hours, you return, behold
the companion of your bosom—the little ones
that had just been prattling on your knee,
butchered by the hand of savage cruelty!—
Draw this picture, and you will have some
idea of the sufferings of your frontier bre-
thren. A short period will terminate the In-
dian war. Huntsville is the place of ren-
dezvous; arm yourselves and appear there
on the 21st inst. You will be organized and
commanded by officers of your own choice.
Mounted infantry are the kind of troops
wanted—provide yourselves with good strong
horses, they will be valued. Soldiers who
have deserted shall be pardoned, by enrolling
themselves again—if not the law will be rig-
orously enforced.

The commander in chief is waiting for you
—be prompt: Do not disappoint his high con-
fidence; let not the object of the campaign
fail, or your fellow citizens bleed in vain;
avenge their blood; prostrate the Creek na-
tion; return to your family and friends, and
peace shall smile on our land

WM CARROLL.
Inspector General.

Nashville, Dec 9 1813.

NOTICE—By virtue of an
order of the Orphan's Court of Jeff-
erson County, will be exposed to Public
Sale, in the Town of Washington, on
Saturday the 22d day of January next,
THE WEARING APPAREL
of the late Captain Robert Peyton,
deceased. A credit of six months
will be given; the purchasers giving
bond with approved security.

G. C. BRANDON, Adm'r.
December 27, 1813.

Militia Deferters.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars,
with reasonable expences, will
be given for each of the following per-
sons, who have deserted from the Re-
giment of the Militia of this Territo-
ry, now on the frontiers under the
command of Col. G. H. Nixon; on
their delivery to some Commissioned
Officer of said Regiment; viz.

From Capt. Lowrey's Company.
William Cain, sergeant—Privates,
William Crawford, Nathaniel Welch,
William Pharus, Benj. Farrar, Thos
Farrar, David Bocherhan, James Ro-
berts, James Arnold, William Cade,
Benjamin Ratcliff, Joel Wafer, Pres-
ly German.

Capt. Batchellor's Company.
Privates—John Sedgwick and Le-
muel Palmer.

Capt. Glasburn's Company.
Andrew Miller, 1st sergeant—Pri-
vates—Cade Kennedy, Wm. Thomp-
son, John Bradshaw Stephen Calvit.
Capt. Twilley's Company

Privates—John Smith and Archi-
bald Smith, (brothers.)

John Buckley, from the detach-
ment now at Cantonment, near Wash-
ington.

N. SWAYZE, Major
Mississippi Militia.
Washington Cantonment,
December 28, 1813.

N. B. Any of the above named
persons will find it to their advantage
to surrender themselves, without de-
lay, to the detachment now under my
command at this place.

N. SWAYZE.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be exposed for sale at the Court House of
Adams County, in the Town of Washington
on Saturday the 15th of January next the
following Tracts of Land and Town Lots,
situated in said county, or so much thereof as
will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs:
if not sooner discharged.

NON-RESIDENTS.

	No. Acres or Lots.	Dols.	Cents.
Solomon Alston	450	10	32
Eliza H. Bay	6100	75	68
Ditto	250		
Francis Brifno	2000	45	86
Fuzilier de la Clair	1100	25	22
Joh Choat	200	4	58
Sarah Choat	500	22	93
John Dixon	600	27	52
Edward Evans	280	4	81
James Ferguson	600	13	76
Heirs of Jacob Ford	10000	229	33
Henry Gervy	300	11	1
Ditto	200		
James Hughes	1000	45	86
Samuel Holliday	1000	22	93
Daniel Hickey	1200	20	64
Stephen Henderson	300	6	88
Daniel Hughs	1000	22	93
Thomas Hutchins, sen.	1000	22	93
Thomas Hutchins, jun.	600	13	76
Abraham Hooper	250	5	73
Ervin Jones	500	11	47
William Johnson	500	11	47
Joseph W. A. Lloyd	250	5	73
George Matthews	130	5	96
Augustus Provost	1000	17	20
Heirs of G. B. Rodney	5000	114	66
Stephen Swayze	200	2	29
Heirs of D. Ward	1500	68	80
Jacob Winfry	1000	22	93
Heirs of D. Waugh	1000	22	93
Ditto	500	63	6
Elijah Cushing	100	2	29
A. Miller or heirs of J. Perkey	127	7	62
Joseph Vidal	3 lots	20	64
Ditto for 1812	3 lots		
Charles Springer	1 lot	2	29
Ditto for 1812	1 lot		

David Greenleaf, Collector, A. C.
July 14 1813

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid to
any person who will deliver to the subscri-
ber, a runaway Negro Fellow, named "MACK." He is a-
bout 27 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high,
well built, has small eyes, and a very curly look, has a few
large scars on his back. He had on when he went away
a blanket cap and cotton pantaloons.

THEOPHILUS MARBLE.
Jefferson County, Dec. 9th, 1813.

Tax Collector's Sale.

Will be exposed for sale at the Court-house
of Adams county in the town of Washington,
on the 15 day of January next, the following
Tracts of Land and Town Lots, situated in
said County, or so much thereof as will satis-
fy the Taxes due thereon, with Costs, if not
previously discharged:

RESIDENTS.

	No. Acres or Lots.	Dollars	Cents
Jacob Brandt	1812 1 Lot	3	75
John David	ditto ditto	2	50
John Floore	ditto ditto	6	
Ditto for	1813 ditto	2	81
Domingo Garcia	ditto ditto	2	50
Bigelow & Miller	ditto 4 Lots	2	
Haiah Packard	ditto 1 Lot	6	
Ditto for	1813 ditto	2	38
William Smith	1812 ditto	8	25
Pofflethwaite & Stern	1812 ditto	7	
James Sander	ditto 2 Lots	3	12
Enos N. Turner	ditto 1 Lot	1	50
Estate of J. Williams	ditto ditto	5	55
Ditto	1813 ditto	7	1
Elijah Edgly	1812 ditto	5	50
John Hancock	1811 ditto	1	92
Thomas Dougherty	1812 ditto	1	50
Gamaliel Peafe	ditto ditto	1	25
James Stringtallow	ditto ditto	3	
Thomas Walford	ditto ditto	7	75
John Foster	ditto 64 Acres	3	50
Ditto	1813 64 ditto	1	46
Joel Lewis	1812 1 Lot	3	25
James Stout	ditto 245 acres	2	83
Estate of A. Walker	ditto 1 Lot	5	50
Elt. of T Edmondson	ditto 320 acres	2	
Israel E. Trafk	ditto 500 ditto	6	25
Ditto	1813 500 ditto	5	73
Oliver Walton	1812 90 ditto	1	22
William Cordell	ditto 91 ditto	1	22
T. I. H. Richey	ditto 14 lots	1	87
Ditto	ditto 15 acres	3	64
Montfort Calvit	1813 400 acres	2	38
C. & A. DeFrance	ditto 10 lots	1	79
Silas Dinsmoor	ditto 840 acres	5	75
Robert Williams	ditto 1057 ditto	2	10
William Farquar	ditto 1 lot	8	2
David Lattimore	ditto ditto	1	14
Maberry & Palmer	ditto do	3	14
William Turner	do 3 1/4 A	1	77
Ditto	do 2 lots	10	

Ditto

	No. Acres or Lots.	Dols.	Cents.
Samuel Perkins	1813 1-2 lot	8	83
Estate Dan. Douglass	ditto 92 acres	3	55
Samuel Batchellor	ditto 1 lot	3	24
Ditto	1812 ditto	7	
John Nancarrow	1813 ditto	11	46
George D. Banks	ditto 500 acres	11	46
Estate of I. Gillaird	ditto 1-25 ditto	1	63
Cadwalader Williams	ditto 320 ditto	1	40
Pennington Tucker	ditto 58 ditto	6	66
Andrews & Wilkinson	ditto 909 ditto	20	84

For D. Greenleaf, Collector A. County,
G. Glasburn.

Oct. 12, 1813.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be exposed for Sale at the Court House
of Franklin County, in the town of Frank-
lin, on Friday the 4th day of March next,
the following Tracts of Land, situated in
said county, or so much thereof as will sa-
tisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if
not sooner discharged.

NON-RESIDENTS.

	No. Acres.	Dols.	Cents
Elijah H. Bay	1000	163	80
Ditto	5000		
Ditto	1500		
Jacob Harmon,	500	9	2
Nichol G. Ridgely	625	10	19
Representatives Robt. Farmer	3000	13	52
Ditto of William Scott	400	6	82
Ditto of Joseph Vauchre	600	8	10
Henry Garvey	330	13	84
Frederick Mann	500	10	92

B. E. Chaney, Collector F. C.
August 23d, 1813.

Tax Collector's Sale

Will be exposed for sale at the Court House
of Adams county in the town of Washing-
ton, on Tuesday the 8th day of March
next, the following Tracts of Land and
Town Lots, situated in said County, or so
much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due
thereon, with Costs, if not sooner disch-
arged.

	No. Acres.	Dols.	Cents
Francy	1 Lot	1	44
Joseph Hopkins,	1 Lot	7	3
Robert Cochran, 60 Acres	2 Lots	27	28
do. 27 Acres	1 Lot	18	

For D. Greenleaf, Col. A. C.
A. Lewis.

Wilkinson County Superior Court, No.

November Term, 1813.

Robert Stark, Alexander B. Stark, Theo-
dore Stark, Horatio Stark, Rebecca Wil-
kison, Mary Wormeley, Francis Gildart
and Sophia his wife and Elizabeth Stark
Complainants.

vs.

James Mather, Defendant.

THE Defendant in this cause, not having enter-
ed his appearance herein, agreeably to Law
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the
Court, that he is not an inhabitant of the Missis-
sippi Territory, but resides in the State of Louisiana—
therefore, on the motion of the Complainants, by
their Counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said De-
fendant do appear and answer the Complainant's
Bill, on or before the first day of the next May
Term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the
matter thereof decreed accordingly: that a copy
of this order be inserted in some public New-
paper, published in this Territory and another copy
in some public New-
paper, published in the State
of Louisiana, for four weeks successively, the first
publication to be within forty days hereafter, and
that another copy be posted up at the door of the
Court House of said County
(Attest.) JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clerk.

Superior Court of Law and Equity of Adams County.

OCTOBER TERM, 1813.

Peter A. Vaudorn,

Abijah Hunt's ex'ors, & Jesse Hunt.

JESSE HUNT, one of the Defendants in this
cause, not having entered his appearance ac-
cording to the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court that the said Jesse Hunt resides
beyond the limits of this Territory. It is ordered that the
said Jesse Hunt appear and answer the Complainant's bill,
on or before the first day of next term, otherwise the mat-
ter of the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed ac-
cordingly. It is further ordered that a copy of this order
be published in one of the Newspapers printed in this Ter-
ritory.

THEODORE STARK.

SETH COCKS & CO—Inform their friends &
the public in general, that they have taken that
large and well known stand in the Town of Green-
ville, "TRAVELLER'S REPOSE," and hope
their attention will give satisfaction to those who
call on them—their terms are low—but no credit
given

Greenville, Dec. 15, 1813.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of
Captain ROBERT PEYTON, deceased, are hereby re-
quested to make payment, and those having claims against
said estate are requested to present them for settlement,
Dec 28, 1813. G. C. BRANDON, Adm'r.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MIL-
LER, late of Adams county, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment; and those having claim against
said estate, to present them properly authenticated, for
settlement to
ROBERT FARR, Adm'r. at law,
MARY FARR, Administratrix,
Dec. 28, 1813.

FOR SALE or RENT—The Plantation at pre-
sent occupied by Saml. Dunbar pleasantly situ-
ated on Cole's Creek, containing about four hundred
a re. of LAND, one hundred acres cleared, with
a comfortable two story dwelling house and con-
venient out buildings.—Apply to
JO. DUNBAR.
27th Dec 1813.

A CHINA BOAR—Will be kept in my lot for
several months—if any person wish to have
the blood of their hogs crossed with the China
Hogs, may be accommodated on the following
terms:—Every sow put in with my China, shall be
fed and stay one week for four dollars. This hog
is the finest I ever saw—he is 3 years old, and have
been judged to weigh five hundred pounds—he al-
so breeds large.

JOHN W. BRYAN,
near Washington.

December, 1813

NOTICE.—By virtue of an order and decree of
the honorable the County and Orphan's Court
of Jefferson County, Mississippi Territory, will be exposed
to public sale, as the law directs, at the Court-house door
in said County, on the 21st day of January next, by the
subscribers, the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the
estate of Richard Harrison dec. which are situated in said
County, for the payment of the residue of the debts of
the said deceased, according to law.
PATSEY HARRISON, Ex'or.
JAMES TRULY, Ex'r.
Dec. 11, 1813.

WASHINGTON, (Miss. Ter.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

By MARSCHALK & EASTIN.

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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

At Warrenton, Thomas Dewitt, Esq.
Big Black, James Hamilton, Esq.
Mo Bayou Pierre, Thos. Freeland, Esq.
Grindstone Ford, Col. Danl. Burnett.
Gibson Port, James Woods, Esq.
Greenville, Seth Cocks, Esq.
Selker Town, R. Morhouse, Esq.
Natchez, Mr. Ch. Miller.
Woodville, R. G. Leckie, Esq.
James Stewart, Esq.
E. Randolph, Esq.
Dozor Wilson,
W. B. Jackson.
R. B. Currey.
Pinckneyville,
La Fourche,
Attakapas Ch.
Opelousas,
Nashville, T.

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Woodville,	R. G. Leckie, Esq.
	James Stewart, Esq.
Pinckneyville,	E. Randolph, Esq.
La Fourche,	Doctor Wilson,
Atkapas Ch.	H. Eastin.
Opelousas,	W. B. Jackson.
Nashville T.	R. B. Currey.

Territorial Legislature.

House of Representatives

On the first Thursday and Friday in December, the report of the committee of Privileges and Elections, on the case of Mr. Toulmin, from the counties of Mobile and Jackson, was taken up in the house of Representatives. The report stated that the petitioner, Theodore Brightwell, contested the said election on the ground that the said sitting member, Harry Toulmin, did not reside in the election district, and was moreover disqualified on account of his holding a judicial office; and concluded with two resolutions—The 1st pronouncing the sitting member to have been ineligible—the 2d that the petitioner was not entitled to a seat.

The argument was opened by Mr. Toulmin, who took a view of the two grounds which had been assumed in the report, and went into an examination of the doctrine upon which the conclusions drawn by the committee were founded.

Mr. Shields, the Attorney General, who holds his office by appointment from the Executive, and receives his salary from the Legislature—abandoned the principle that residence in the election district, was required by the territorial ordinance; but contended that the offices of Judge and Legislator were absolutely and inherently incompatible. He, at the same time admitted that there was no express provision in the constitution which excluded a Judge from the legislative assembly; still he maintained that the functions of the two offices were so irreconcilable, and the duties to be discharged were so much at war with each other, that there was no occasion for any prohibition. He likewise contended that a positive clause of exclusion, or, to use his own word, *inhibition*, would have been a superfluity—That there were three co-ordinate departments of government, meaning the legislative, judicial and executive—That they could not be filled by the same persons—that their duties clashed with each other—that a judge of the superior court had a negative on the acts of the assembly, and therefore could not be a member of that body—That as to sheriffs, collectors, attorneys general and judges of inferior courts, they were appointed here by the territorial executive, and therefore made no part of the co-ordinate departments. He said that judges of the inferior courts could not negative the acts of the legislature. He said he wished to have his claim to a seat as attorney general fully examined into, and reminded the house, that a judge was liable to impeachment, and might be called away from his duties by a charge exhibited against him in the Congress of the U. States. Surely, said he, a person liable to be impeached on account of his absence from another duty, cannot be entitled to a seat here. Supposing a court was called in the district where the gentleman presided as a judge, where would he be found? why sitting in this body.

Mr. Rankin made a most impressive and eloquent defence of the rights of the people to elect any citizen who was not excluded by the constitution. He stated that his own mind had revolted at the idea when he heard that a judge was elected a member of that body; but that he had examined the ordinance and laws of the U. States, and was perfectly

satisfied that there was no rule laid down by which he could be excluded. He entered into a review of them, and pointed out the absolute want of any provision from which it could be deduced, that the national government meant to insist upon any such distinctions and distributions of the powers of government as exist in the several states. As to the affair of residence, he showed that the ordinance required no residence, but a residence in the territorial district.

He was alarmed at the idea of the assembly's attempting to set up general principles instead of constitutional laws, as the rule of their conduct. He trembled when he thought of the final consequences of such an assumption of power—He saw in it nothing but the pie use of the most dangerous intrigues—He viewed it as placing the people's rights on the most dangerous foundation; and warned the legislature that by thus launching into the wide ocean of uncertainty, they would sink forever.

Mr. Taylor took a clear, logical and comprehensive view of the subject—replied fully to every point of Mr. Shields's—said, that were he sitting in convention, he should regard with the deepest veneration the theoretical and abstract principles which had been contended for; but, situated as he was, the constitution—the ordinance, the supreme law, must be his guide; and to Mr. Moore, who read that part of the constitution of the U. States, which exclude civil officers from the legislative assembly, and seemed to agree that the prohibition extended as well to territorial as to the federal government—Mr. Taylor replied, that if we took a part of the constitution of the U. States for our territorial regulations, that we must take all—That we should want a president & congress secretary of state, of war, &c. & in fact, that we should take upon ourselves all the rights of a free, sovereign and independent people—That he esteemed the constitution of the U. States, but had no right to do away the ordinance and adopt the other, &c. &c.

Mr. Poffy, replied to Mr. Moore likewise. On the question being taken there were 14 in favor of agreeing to the report of the committee, and 9 against it.

On rising to leave the Legislative Hall, Mr. Toulmin addressed the house in the most graceful and dignified manner, to the following effect:

Mr. Speaker—I bid you adieu! But before I leave this house, permit me to express the highest respect which I have for you, sir, and the honorable body over which you preside. I came hither, sir, under the firm impression that I was eligible. My own mind was clear on the subject—I would not for the world have misled my constituents. But, satisfied as I was of my right to be here when called by the people; I have too much of the principles of a republican, not to bow to the decision of this assembly. I would say that I yield my judgment to theirs, but I cannot say it—Ye I will say, I submit to it without a murmur. The perilous situation of a family and friends, dear to me beyond expression, now on a distant and exposed frontier, renders it grateful to me to return home. Could I have served them here, I would contentedly have staid. I have done my best for their interests. I depart in peace—I depart not only in peace, but with the joy of an approving conscience.

The situation of my constituents is peculiar. They have been but lately admitted into the American family I wished to attach them to it, I have done what I could; but much remains to be done. I rejoice, however, that their concerns are in the hands of liberal men, who will not regard themselves as legislators for their own counties merely, but for the whole people; and who, when they see a part of their country deprived of a representative, will feel themselves especially bound to have an eye to its interests.

Suffer me then, sir, to commit my constituents to your guardianship, and to the guardianship of this house; and when I am gone, view them, I pray you, as the orphan children of a departed brother.

We will be grateful—You shall have our homage, and our prayers forever and forever shall be yours.

As Mr. Toulmin retired, every member appeared to rise with respect.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

WAR IN CANADA.

We have seen with much pleasure, the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Official Documents, relative to the operations of the British army employed in the reduction of the Canadas under Majors-General Wolfe, Amherst, &c. in the years 1759 and 1760—With descriptions of Quebec and Montreal," but which relates solely to the operations of Wolfe, from the 27th June, 1759, to his death, on the plains of Abraham, on the 13th Sept. of the same year, with the addition of the capitulation of Quebec on the 18th of the same month.

There is prefixed to this little work a plan of Quebec and the adjacent country, taken from an authentic MSS map, and another of Montreal with the adjacent country, both edited by that excellent geographer, Mr. Melish. These topographical works are well adapted to illustrate the history of those military operations of which Lower Canada has been the theatre. The documents which consist of letters from generals Wolfe, Monkton & Townshend, and from Admiral Saunders to Mr. Secretary Pitt, also throw great light upon those difficulties which an invading army must ever encounter in Canada, arising principally "from the natural strength of the country."

When it is considered that of the several invasions of Lower Canada, since it was settled, only one, that of the year 1759, was successful, we shall perhaps be the less surprised and disappointed at the failure of our own expedition against Montreal, in the present year.—We say *against Montreal*, for the rest of the campaign, has been as successful as could have been wished or expected.

No less than four different campaigns, were carried on by the British government & the colonies before the successful campaign of 1759. In all these, the force employed was very great, and the preparations upon the most extensive scale. The attempts to penetrate by the way of Lake Champlain were supported by movements against the upper province; and a circumstance worthy of note is, that all these then colonies co-operated with their utmost means and exertions to the attainment of the important and glorious object. They did not leave the elder Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) to get along as he could with the regular forces of the empire, sheltering themselves under pretended constitutional scruples and objections; but they strained every nerve, and exhausted their own resources to give him aid. New-England, in particular, was distinguished for the zeal with which her governors encouraged the recruiting service, and detached bodies of militia to strengthen the common cause. If it should be said that the resources and power of the United States are now greater than those of the British empire were sixty years ago, considered in relation to the conquest of Canada, we answer, that there cannot be a doubt of it; but that those resources and that power are not now called forth with the same unanimity and energy they then were. Thirty years of peace have done much towards destroying the martial habits and virtues acquired in the war of the revolution. The officers formed in that war are either superannuated, or have not kept pace with the military improvements of the age. The recruiting service is now discouraged in that section of the country which is most exuberant in population, and the efforts of the national government are not seconded by those states most contiguous to the seat of war, & most capable of contributing to its success. If that success has not been complete, we do not hesitate to say, that it has been owing to the unnatural, inverted ambition of the leading men of New England. Had the eastern states made efforts proportionate to those of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, does any man doubt that Lower Canada and Nova Scotia would, before this day, have been ours?

But it will probably be asked, will you blame them for not making voluntary exertions when they have performed every constitutional duty incumbent upon them?

To which we answer—that patriotism is a duty. We are bound by every moral and political tie to love and to defend our country—to attack and to destroy her enemies—to guard and to revere her honor. Nor have the eastern states performed their constitutional duties. Is not an Amphictyonic league, whose great council is a mere congress of ambassadors, the acts of whom are liable to be ratified or rejected by those who have delegated them. Nor is it a Dutch confederacy, where every thing is to be taken *ad referendum*, and war can neither be declared nor prosecuted

without the unanimous consent of all the members. But it is a federal union, where the national government is sovereign, as to all external affairs, and the de of general concern; and each state is sovereign, as to all matters of interior government and legislation. Nor are the doctrines held by the opposition party on the subject of calling out the militia less favorable to liberty than pernicious to the public interest. If the executive of the states are to obey or disobey the requisitions of the president, duly made, according to their will and pleasure, or whether any one of the exigencies enumerated in the constitution, exists or not in their judgment—then will the United States' government be reduced to the necessity of levying a proportionably greater number of regulars. Thus the very object they profess, a desire to preserve civil freedom, will be endangered, in consequence of the means they employ under the pretext of securing it.

But to return. The campaign of 1759 was carried on by the combined operations of a fleet and army entering the mouth of the St. Lawrence, debarking upon the island of Orleans, and attacking Quebec; and of general Amherst's army moving from the interior, attacking the frontier posts of the upper province, and marching upon Montreal. It proved successful.

In the campaign of 1776 Montgomery carried St. John, one of the keys of the lower province and Montreal, then marched upon Quebec; whilst Arnold moved through the wilderness of Maine, and after enduring incredible hardships, joined him upon the same Plains of Abraham, already immortalized by Wolfe and Montcalm. This attempt failed, and Montgomery was added to these illustrious heroes.

We do not intend to diminish the weight of that responsibility which the commanders of our forces may have incurred on account of their failure in the late expedition against Montreal, when we repeat, that an accurate review of the history of the different wars on which Lower Canada has been the theatre, must contribute to diminish the surprise and disappointment which that failure at first excited. For instance—in 1758, Montcalm, with a greatly inferior force of regulars, militia, and Indians, defended Abascoche in an attempt to penetrate into the lower province with 13,000 regulars and militia. The Anglo-American Army lost 2,000 men in the battle at Ticonderoga, and the attempt was relinquished for that year. But the capacious and vigorous mind of the elder Pitt, which had directed their abortive attempt, far from being discouraged, applied itself with renewed energy to this great and glorious object; he at last discovered the commander capable of executing what he had conceived, and his labors were the next year crowned with complete success.

As we have formerly stated, the campaign against the upper and lower province was intended to be carried into effect by the co-operating force of the three corps under Harrison, Wilkinson and Hampton, and of the flotillas under Perry, Chauncey and McDonough. It is evident, that without the naval ascendancy upon the lakes, this plan of operations might fail; because the free use of these inland seas and of their connecting waters with that of their common outlet, the river St. Lawrence, was essential to that rapidity of movement and concentration of force which are the great element of success in war. As "the natural strength of the country," is what will ever be chiefly relied upon by a commander entrusted with the defence of Canada, so the natural course of the waters leading, with their deep and rapid flow, into the heart of the country, is what an invader, who attacks it from the interior, would be inexcusable not to avail himself of. The command of these waters not only facilitate the transportation of his troops, artillery and baggage, but deprive the enemy of this important advantage. The naval superiority on Lake Erie fortunately attained on the ever glorious tenth of September, and that upon Ontario, would have been decided in our favor long before the said day, had the gallant Chauncey commanded ships which sailed in squadron as well as those of the enemy. A flotilla of gun-boats upon this lake would also have been of the greatest utility; because they might have prevented Mulcaiter from escaping out of Kingston through the inner channel formed by the Islands at the outlet of the St. Lawrence, and annoying Wilkinson in his passage down that river.

We have frequently glanced at this subject, & in our paper of the 7th July last, No 173, we observed, "that among the important errors in the plan of the former campaign was the neglecting to secure a naval ascendancy upon lakes Erie and Ontario,"—and "that it might be laid down as a fundamental proposition, that without a naval ascendancy upon these lakes, Canada could not be conquered unless a much greater land force was brought against it, than we had yet been able to bring." Indeed had Alickin availed himself of the option afforded him by the government, and attacked Kingston whilst Hampton diverted the attention of Prevost towards Montreal, the naval power of the enemy on lake Ontario would have been crushed forever, and the campaign might have been thus terminated with honor.

We have said that the result of the late expedition against Montreal, would not so much surprize and disappoint those who have studied the history of the campaigns of which Lower Canada has been the theatre, as it might others not so well informed, or less considerate. We have, at the same time, stated, that it was not our intention, in the least degree, to diminish the just weight of responsibility which the commanders of our forces had incurred in consequence of the failure of an expedition, well planned, well provided, and which would probably have succeeded, had it been well conducted.

The public have now before them both the British and American official accounts of the actions which took place during the passage of general Wilkinson's army down the St. Lawrence. Even those who are accustomed to the gaseous and fallacious of the British official accounts which have been issued under the signature of Edward Baynes, since the present war, will be astonished on reading the general orders issued at La Chine on the 13th and 15th November. Every diminutive afforded by the language common to the two nations is employed to belittle the British force engaged at Williamsburgh, whilst every exaggerating epithet is applied to the corps under the command of brig. gen. Boyd, who is converted into a *Major general* to give the more eclat to the exploit of colonel Morrison. And after all, what was this exploit? Did he prevent the passage of our infantry down the river, and the cavalry on the Canadian shore? No! Did he recover the ground he originally occupied? No! But with a real loss on his side of 300, he occasioned us a loss of something more than that amount. Seventeen hundred undisciplined American troops commanded by inexperienced officers, sustained for two hours and a half, without the least disorder, or yielding an inch of ground, the fire of 1500 British regulars and 500 militia and savages. Whether our troops, if they had been reinforced, might not have turned the enemy's position, and thus converted his partial defeat into a total rout, we will not enquire—because it is sufficient for our purpose to show, that the honor of the American arms was not tarnished by this action; and it cannot be said, that the ultimate failure of the expedition was owing to any advantage obtained by the enemy on the occasion.

Nor can this failure be attributed to any other cause than "the natural strength of the invaded country," and the unhappy private feud, which it is now evident subsisted between the commanders of our forces, and disabled them from effectually co-operating with each other. For these cavaliers, with whom success is the only test of merit, and who have found fault with the plan of the expedition because it was equipped upon the waters of Lake Ontario and not upon those of Champlain, only betray their own ignorance of the first principles of the military art; since it is evident that the object of attack would not have been masked, nor the attention of the enemy in the least degree divided, had the scheme of these critics been adopted. If, then, the executive has confided the execution of its plan to officers, who have abused the trust reposed in them, the remedy is obvious, and we have no doubt will be impartially and speedily applied. The people will see that their government has no other object in view, than the attainment of honorable and permanent peace by a vigorous prosecution of the war. To this object the interest and aggrandizement of individuals must give way. Canada must be conquered, or we stand disgraced in the eyes of the world. It is "a rod held over our heads"—a fortress which haughtily frowns upon our country, and from which are disseminated throughout the land the seeds of dissension, sedition, and treason.—The fortune of the war is staked upon its acquisition. The national safety, and honor, and glory are lost, if we do not win this splendid prize. Let, then, every nerve be strained and every faculty exerted for its attainment.

But though the event has been different, yet the people will not forget that their government have accomplished by the present campaign what it cost the vigorous admini-

stration of Gen. Washington five years to effect—we mean the complete overthrow of the north western Indians, and the dissolution of their alliance with the British. The accomplishment of this object is not only of the highest importance to the immediate safety of our frontier citizens, but to the ultimate success of the war. Its magnitude may be in some degree estimated by the fact, which is now for the first time stated to the public, that the British commissary at Amherstburg issued on the 6th of Aug. last 14,000 rations—which, after deducting the women and children, and British regulars, will leave an immense band of savage warriors, who have been subdued by our arms. Add to this the total destruction of the enemy's naval force and resources on Lake Erie, and the occupation of his posts upon its shores, and we may form an idea of the result of our victories in that quarter. Let, then, our foreign and domestic enemies vie with each other in exultation at the failure of the expedition against Montreal—let the *Quebec Gazette* and the *New-York Evening Post* strive which shall be most witty on the occasion—the trophies of York and Fort George, of Erie and the Thames, still remain as immortal monuments of American skill and valor, and attest that the patriotism and military virtues which distinguished the war of the revolution have not yet died amongst us. So long as these are left we will not despair of the Republic; and if our enemies were in possession of the Capitol, and refused to acknowledge our maritime rights, we would continue to contest until they were reduced to reasonable terms of peace. Our army is still entire; and even in the school of adversity its officers will have acquired experience, and its soldiers the habits of discipline and obedience. The obstinate perseverance of Britain in refusing to do us justice, will unite all the sound part of the people in support of the war, and the nation will ultimately have the benefit of its whole strength and resources. A spark from the altar of '76 will yet renew that divine enthusiasm which bore us through our struggle for independence, and kindle a flame which shall consume the enemies of our country.

FOREIGN.

PARIS Oct. 12.

Letters from Dresden, of the 5th and 6th, say that the Emperor was still in that city. It appears that he has prepared in Saxony some important operations. The troops are in motion—Many corps have assembled in the plains of Leipzig. The enemy are suspicious of our designs. The detachments they had sent to the left of the Elbe, they have withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attentive.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It appears that the suspicious that we have expressed relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and the Spanish government, were but too well founded. The recital of General Castanos and the representations of Lord W. on the subject, are assigned as the cause.

Government has given orders to embark for Spain, all the troops in the depots near the coasts, capable of carrying arms.

OCTOBER 12.

We have news from Saxony to the fourth: The principal armies continued to occupy the same positions in the neighborhood of Dresden, and upon the frontiers of Bohemia. They continued to receive numerous reinforcements. The city of Leipzig, has recently become the centre of important military movements. The number of troops is now so great in that city, that a part of them are lodged in the churches. Its environs are full of cavalry, forming part of the 3d corps of the army commanded by the Duke of Ragusa. [Areigh] The corps d'armee of the Duke of Ragusa [Marmont] supports the operations of the Prince of Moskwa. [Ney] who has driven to the other side of the Elbe all the corps of the enemy who were attempting the passage of that river. The communication between Dessau and Magdebourg is entirely free. Including the corps d'armee of the Duke of Castiglione, [Augereau] the French forces between Jena and Magdebourg amount to nearly 150,000 men. These imposing forces have embarrassed the views of the enemy: and the corps of Partizans commanded by the Russian General Czernitcheff, are now endeavoring to gain the right bank of the Elbe, but it is possible, they will find their retreat cut off. In the successive attacks upon Dessau, the enemy lost a great number in killed and wounded. The French army beyond [au dela] Dresden remains concentrated and ready to act upon the first order. It continues to receive numerous reinforcements, particularly in cavalry. The Emperor continues to enjoy the best health. The Prussian army commanded by Bulow is entirely withdrawn.

From the Frontiers of Saxony, October 5.

The corps d'armee of the Prince Poniatowski, of Count Lobau, [Bertrand] Count St.

Cyr, and of the Duke of Belluno, [Victor] are observing the army of the enemy in Bohemia, which continue to act on the defensive. The head quarters of the combined army, & of the allied sovereigns, remain at Toplitz.

Bomburg, (Franconia) October 8.

We continue to receive news from Saxony of the movements of the French army. The Duke of Ragusa is between Wirtemberg and Leipzig, to support if necessary, the operations of the Prince of Moskwa against the Swedish army. The Prince of Poniatowski is at Altenberg and Zeitz. The corps of the Marshal Duke of Castiglione has penetrated to Naumbourg and formed a junction with the Prince of Moskwa, who does not permit the Swedes to leave their entrenchments. He has beaten them in several rencounters and taken many cannon. the Emperor continues at Dresden. At the date of the last letters from that city all was tranquil on the side of Bohemia.

Oct. 1.

Letters from Dresden of the 8th announce that his majesty the Emperor quitted that city on the 7th: it was thought that he went by Leipzig and Wittenberg.

Oct. 16.

It is reported that the Prince of Moskwa, has attacked and defeated the army commanded by the Prince Royal of Sweden and has made 18,000 Swedes prisoners. We wait the confirmation of his important and agreeable intelligence.—*Journal de Paris*

LATE ARRIVAL.—The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Superfine Cloths, White & drab Constitution Coats, Fine black & white Cotton Hose, Sporting Muffin No. 1000s, Bandannos, Fashionable Straw Bonnets, Caps, Fair top & Cockack Boots, Lady's & Children's Shoes, Bribes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hand, whip, cross-cut and multi-faw Files, Saccos, Braces & Saddie-bags, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, Potte in B. r. les, and Old Sherry Wine.

WASHINGTON JACKSON.

Natchez, Dec. 28. 1813

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greenville, 31st Dec. 1813.

Aden Rowland 4	Morris John
B. ler Nancy miss. 2	Reid Lemuel esq.
B. ler Hezekiah esq.	Morgan James,
B. ler William	Malcom John 2
Calvitt Anthony esq.	Nail Aaron
Chamberlin James	Nutt Doct.
Co. le R. bert esq.	Odum Frances mrs.
Danley Lewis esq.	Fontana Moniteur 2
Dent Lewis	Perry Daniel
Jordan Patsey miss	Rushon James
Nelle McE Bachern	Russels Harmon
Fergus Samuel	Somers Martin 3
Gen Andrew	Scott William
Greene Maccom esq.	Smith John
Greenlee James	St. mply Jacob esq.
Gillis Norman	Taylor Brice 3
Gilling John 2	Triable John
Green M. Mildred mrs.	Terry Duger esq.
Hamfield Afa	Wicks D. John
Heale Jacob	Webb William
Jones John	Whitaker Abram
Jones Z. chariah	Weire Thomas
Kenton William	Ydan Alet's & Josiah

JOHN M. WHITNEY, A. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Washington, January 1, 1814, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-office, as dead letters,

Arbuckle M. maj.	McCain James
Andrews Philow	Miler John
Atwood Thos.	Malone William 2
B	McConnell Charles capt.
Blunt Beverly	McClelland John capt
Ball James N.	McDonald Alex,
Beal William 2	Moore capt. 3d. reg't
Beggs Nicholas	N
Briggs Charlotte	Newland William
Butler Samuel W.	Nabour Lewis
C	O
Christain William lt.	Owens James
Comly Israel	Othurne A. L.
Carrick John N.	P
Collins William	Perry Isaac
Caas Thomas 2	Porter Nancy
Calvitt Samuel	Polk Samuel W, 2
D	Pannel David
Davis Wm. R. capt.	Perry Thomas G,
Dowling Elenor	
Dunimore Silas	Robeson William S.
E	Ramage John
Eubank Merry	Bankin Christopher
Ellis Andrew	S
F	Slye Jonathan
Folley Jacob	Smith John
Fitz James capt.	Stephens Silas
Foot George	Scruggs Edward H.
Fontwine John liuet	Sanders William G. 3
G	Sanders Jerid
Gales J. mr.	Suller George
Gibson Stephen	Scarlett James
H	Syms John
Herriot B. n. j. lieut. 2	T
Hanna Samuel	Tucker Paskil 2
Heart James A. ens'g.	Taten Zelpha, pr. Mead
Harper Marlin G.	Thomas Turby F.
Harrison Philip	Tarver Jonathan
K	Y
Kirkland Zachariah	Vick Burville
King Prosper	Vansant Richard
Kenney John	W
King Samuel	Williams Robert 2
L	Weas John
Lewis Pierfon	Wood John
Lewis William	Ware Nathaniel A.
M	Y
M'Dugal Charles	Young Robert.

R. H. MORROW, P. M.

A good price will be given for a quantity of TALLOW—applied at the Printing Office.



TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1814.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wm. Lattimore, to the editors of the Washington Republican, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1813.

"I arrived here on Monday the 6th inst.

when both houses of Congress formed a quorum, and proceeded to business. I received at that time, several letters from the Territory; but all (except one) on subjects of individual interest, and none of later date than the first of last month. Since my arrival, the Tennessee mails (which should include ours) have been regularly received, but without a line for me from any part of the Mississippi Territory. I should therefore conclude that our mails have been suspended, in consequence of the war with the Creeks, had I not been informed on enquiry at the general post-office, that they came as usual; and had I not also seen a letter from Natchez to a member of the house, dated the 21st November last.

"Well aware of the advantage of an early application to Congress, with respect to objects of a local interest, it has been with concern that I have seen the first week of the session elapse, without the receipt of any petition, or other medium of information, relative to the general wishes and wants of the people whom I have the honor to represent. So far, however, as I have previously ascertained those wishes and wants, I have determined whether instructed or not, to make them known to the government, in such cases as afford any ground to hope that my exertions may be attended with success. In pursuance of this determination, I this day offered a resolution (which was agreed to) instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of giving further time to make payment for lands, purchased subsequent to the 31st of March, 1809—What may be my ultimate success, it is impossible to ascertain, and would be useless to conjecture, at this time. But I conceive it proper to suggest to those immediately concerned, the need there will be of petitions from themselves, to aid my attempt.

"It will be seen that my motion relates only to lands purchased since the last day of March, 1809, which were not embraced by the act giving further time to complete the payments for lands purchased prior to that time. I would have gladly embraced in the resolution, the case of those purchasers who have been already indulged, if I could have entertained the smallest hope of success. But having none, I was apprehensive that I might obtain neither of the objects, by aiming at both at the same time. Should those, however, who are interested in a second indulgence, make timely application for relief, it will receive my early attention and zealous support. Or should any occasion occur that may warrant an effort to obtain the end, it shall not be wanting on my part, whether I am supported by petitions, or not.

"In reflecting on the many circumstances that have combined to check the prosperity of our Territory, it affords me no small alleviation to perceive the prospect brightening upon us so fast, in relation to our Indian affairs. The rapid succession of victories, obtained by the brave Tennesseans, over our cruel enemy, the Creeks, has, I trust (under Providence) saved our section of the union from a repetition of the horrible scene that was acted at Fort Mims; and will, it is hoped by many here, as well as myself, result in an accelerated increase of its population, and, con-

frequently, a more efficient means of self-defence. How much we owe to the prompt assistance of our neighbors and friends, is as unnecessary as it is difficult, for me to express. A just sense of our obligations to them, is no doubt, deeply imprinted on our memories, and gratefully cherished in our hearts.

"The campaign in Canada, owing (as I believe) to a most inclement season, has not terminated with all the success, that was anticipated from the brilliant achievements on Lake Erie, and the river Trenché. Altho' in the last severe conflict, the American character for prowess and military skill, was well sustained, yet the affair has cost us many valuable lives. Amongst those who nobly fell on that occasion, the nation has sustained in the death of GENERAL COVINGTON, the loss of a brave and promising officer, and our Territory that of a valuable citizen—whether we consider his military talents as a soldier, or his civil virtues as a man."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE SAME, DATED "Washington City, Dec. 20, 1813.

"The injunction of secrecy, in relation to the private proceedings of Congress, being now removed; I am at liberty to inform you, that those proceedings have resulted in an act laying an EMBARGO, until the first day of January, 1815. How far this act may further affect the already depressed trade of our Territory I shall not undertake to say, but should presume that we shall not be more sensible of its pressure, than other parts of the United States. Be this as it may, the measure is intended for the general good, and should receive from all good citizens, a patient endurance and zealous support. Its object is (and it is hoped its effect will be) a severe pressure upon the enemy, who, thro' the avarice of the unprincipled amongst us, are nourished by the products of our own soil, whilst they are ravaging our coasts, and meditating against us acts of hostility, the most cruel to our persons and destructive of our rights."

Extract of a letter from Col. G. H. Nixon, commanding a Regiment of Mississippi Militia, now in service, dated

PIERCE'S STOCKADE, 1st Jan. 1814.

Nothing material has transpired since our arrival here—On the 16th of Dec. I was informed, that about the 10th of that month, a party of Indians were committing depredations, 25 miles below this place, burning houses—also of their having burnt Maj. Hinder's cotton gin. I immediately detailed Capt. Batchelder and Lieut. Nicolls, with 20 privates (many of the detachment being at that time sick with the measles) to route them—they took their knapsacks with five days' provisions on their backs, and set out in quest of the enemy with much cheerfulness—they returned after five days traveling on foot, through the woods, it having rained almost every day, much cast down at the thoughts of not being able to meet the Indians, whose trail they discovered on horseback, passing towards Pensacola.

On the 30th Dec. our inspection took place. Inclosed you have a copy of the address delivered by the Inspector to the troops, on that day.

I have this moment received by Mr. Henry, contraband agent, a copy of a letter from Gen. Claiborne to George S. Gaines, postmaster at Fort St. Stephens, dated 20th Dec. 1813, eighty-five miles N. E. of Fort Claiborne, in which he states that he had had a battle with the Indians at Holy Ground, in which 30 of them were killed, and from appearances, many wounded. The general's loss was but one corporal killed—one ensign, two sergeants and two privates of the twelve months volunteers, wounded, but none dangerously. They also burnt the town, containing 200 houses; another containing a house 60. The flight of the Indians was immediate, notwithstanding they made the attack—had they have stood but a few minutes, very few of them would have escaped—being apprized of his approach, the women and children were removed.

Pierce's Stockade, 30th Dec. 1813.

Fellow Citizen Soldiers,

I consider it a duty incumbent on every officer of the government, as well as every officer of this regiment, to give to merit its due reward, I have

been honored with the appointment of Inspector to this regiment—I am bound, not only by the oath of a citizen, but that of a soldier, to make a true report to the commanding general, of the condition of your arms and accoutrements, and he is bound to forward said report to the war department—It is with inexpressible pleasure that I feel myself justified in making a report that would do honor to any regiment of militia in the world. I have been in the regular service, served seven years and do not hesitate to say, that many of our regiment excel those of the regiment I formerly belonged to.

Fellow-Soldiers—Your exertions and military conduct this day, deserves the applause of every military character, and ought to convince your officers that you possess that pride and ambition that characterizes the American soldier. Many of you have left your wives and children 300 miles in your rear, with a fond hope and expectation of revenging the blood of your relations upon our savage and inhuman foes, and I fondly hope you will return to your families crowned with laurels, and the entire approbation of your government. Well convinced I am, from the specimen now before me, that without some unforeseen misfortune, nothing can prevent you from doing honor to yourselves, to your officers, and to that quarter of our Territory you respectively belong.

Brother Officers! With such men under your commands, much may be done and nothing to fear. Your commander possesses military information, together with that rectitude which will induce obedience, respect and veneration. You are all men of military pride and ambition—you are well calculated to cause obedience and respect. I have not a doubt, from the senior in rank to the junior, you possess discretion enough to make the proper distinction between militia and regular troops. While on duty, there is, or ought not to be any—when off duty, it is then your province to observe a different line of conduct to those who will bear it.

I now, brother soldiers, conclude with a heart expanded with love for you all, for your attention, good conduct and respect, observed on this occasion.

(Signed) JOHN F. BOWIE, Adjutant & Inspector of a Reg't of Mississippi Militia in the service of the U. States.

From New-Orleans.

The public buildings at the Barataria, mouth of the Mississippi, have been burnt up by the British—and information reached New-Orleans, which was credited, that the enemy had taken possession of Dauphin Island, on which they have erected a fort, and mounted several pieces of heavy artillery; Dauphin Island is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and is well calculated to intercept the trade between Mobile and New-Orleans.

The U. S. Frigate Congress, Capt. Smith arrived at Portsmouth N. H., on the 15th of last month, after a cruise of 7 months.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

We have been enabled, from various sources, to collect what we believe a pretty correct view of the situation and prospects of our southern campaign.

Our advices from Gen. Jackson's army are up to the 28th ult. They were still at the Ten Islands—had about 40 day's rations of beef, and scarcely any meal. We understand, however, that a considerable quantity of meal was on the road, and would reach head quarters about the 1st instant—also, that 300 barrels of flour had arrived at camp Deposit.

Gen. Claiborne is on the Alabama, 150 or 200 miles from the Ten Islands of Coosa, with a large quantity of corn, and 8 or 900 barrels of flour, intended for the supply of Gen. Jackson's army.

Gen. Floyd is somewhere on, or near the Tallapoosa, perhaps 70 or 80 miles from Gen. Jackson.

Gen. Jackson has with him now, only 12 or 1400 men. The term of service of a part of that force will expire this day; and it is thought they will generally come home. The term of service of the East-Tennessee regiment will expire on the 14th instant: it is supposed they will return home likewise. So that ten days hence, the General will have only Capt. Deaderick's artillery company, and Capt. Gordon's spies—together with his staff, and a few others who have volunteered—in all not more than 150, of the old troops!

There are at Huntsville, near 1000 men, who volunteered for 2 months. These men cannot, we presume, be accepted under any law now in force. But whether they will go on, & run the risk of getting pay, had not been decided on when we last heard from them.

We understand, that Colonel Williams's regiment of 12 months men, (the 39th U. S. Inf.) is ordered on to the Creek nation, and that they will march immediately.

Gen. Jackson has called for an additional reinforcement. Volunteers, for 6 months, or during the campaign, are the kind of troops wanting.

We understand, that a considerable body of the Choctaws marched on the 7th ult. against the Black warrior towns.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The massacre of Tensaw is avenged!—& hundreds of the savages atone for the murder of four citizens in Morgan county. Captain Barton arrived here express yesterday evening from our army with dispatches for Gen. Pinkney, giving the official details of a brilliant victory over the Indians—Geo. Jour.

[OFFICIAL] Head Quarters, Sixth and seventh District, Milledgeville, 7th Dec. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of the official account which I have just received from Brigadier Gen. Floyd, of an attack made by him on the hostile Indians, and sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the good conduct and bravery displayed on this occasion by the officers and troops of the state in which you preside.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS PINKNEY, His Excellency Peter Early.

Camp West of Chataubachie, Major-Gen. Pinkney—

SIR—I have the honor to communicate to your excellency an account of the action fought on the 29th ult. on the Tallapoosie river, between part of the forces under my command, & a large body of the Creek Indians.

Having received information that numbers of the hostile Indians were assembled at Autlossee, a town on the southern bank of the Tallapoosie, about 18 miles from the Hickory Ground, and 20 above the junction of that river with the Coosa, I proceeded to its attack, with nine hundred of the Georgia militia, accompanied by between three or four hundred friendly Indians. Having encamped within nine or ten miles of the point of destination the preceding evening, we resumed the march a few minutes before one on the 29th, at half past six were formed for action in front of the town.

Booth's Battalion composed the right column, & marched from its centre—Watson's battalion composed the left and marched from its right—Adam's Rifle Company and Meriwether's under Lieut. Hendon, were on the flanks—Captain Thomas's Artillery marched in front of the right column in the road.

It was my intention to have completely surrounded the enemy by attacking the right wing of my force on Conleebee Creek at the mouth of which I was informed the town stood and resting the left on the bank of the river below the town; but to our surprise, as the day dawned, we perceived a second town about five hundred yards below that which we had first viewed and were preparing to attack. The plan was immediately changed; three companies of infantry on the left were wheeled to the left into echelon, & advanced to the lower town, accompanied by Meriwether's Rifle Company and two troops of Light Dragoons under the command of Capt. Irvine and Steele.

The residue of the force approached the Upper Town, and the battle soon became general. The Indians presented themselves at every point, and fought with the desperate bravery of real fanatics—the well directed fire however, of the Artillery added to the charges of the bayonet, soon forced them to take refuge in the cut houses, thickets & copses in the rear of the town; many it is believed concealed themselves in caves, previously formed for the purpose of secure retreat, in the high bluff of the river, which was thickly covered with reed and brushwood.

The Indians of the friendly party who accompanied us on the expedition, were divided into four companies, and placed under the command of leaders of their selection. They were, by engagement entered into the day previous, to have crossed the river above the town and been posted on the opposite shore during the action, for the purpose of firing on such of the enemy as might attempt to escape, or keep in check any reinforcements which might probably be thrown in from the neighboring towns; but owing to the difficulty of the ford and coolness of the weather, and the lateness of the hour, this arrangement failed and their leaders were directed to cross Capechee creek and occupy the flank, to prevent escapes from the Tallapoosie town. Some time after the action commenced our Red friends thronged in disorder in the rear of our lines. The Cowetaws under M'Intosh and the Tookabatcheans under Mad Dog's Son, fell in on our flanks, and fought with an intrepidity worthy of any troops.

At 9 o'clock the enemy was completely driven from the plain, and the houses of both towns wrapped in flames. As we were then 60 miles from any depot of provisions, and

our five days rations pretty much reduced, in the heart of an enemy's country, which in a few moments could have poured from its numerous towns hosts of the fiercest Warriors; as soon as the killed and wounded were properly disposed of, I ordered the place to be abandoned and the troops to commence their march to Chatubauchee.

It is difficult to determine the strength of the enemy, but from the information of some of the Chiefs which is said can be relied on, there were assembled at Autlossee, Warriors from eight towns for its defence, it being their beloved ground, on which they proclaimed no white man could approach without inevitable destruction. It is difficult to give a precise account of the loss of the enemy: but from the number which were lying scattered over the field, together with those destroyed in the towns, and the many slain on the bank of the river, which respectable officers affirm they saw lying in heaps at the waters edge where they had been precipitated by their surviving friends: their loss in killed independent of the wounded, must have been at least two hundred [amongst whom were the Analossee and Tallapoosie Kings,] and from the circumstance of their making no effort to molest our return, probably greater. The number of buildings burnt, some of a superior order for the dwellings of savages, and filled with valuable articles, is supposed to be four hundred.

Adjutant General Newman rendered important services during the action, by his cool and deliberate courage. My Aid, Major Crawford, discharged with promptitude the duties of a brave and meritorious officer. Maj. Pace, who acted as field Aid, also distinguished himself; both these gentlemen had their horses shot under them, and the latter lost his. Dr. Williamson, Hospital Surgeon and Dr. Clifton were prompt and attentive in the discharge of their duty towards the wounded during the action.

Maj. Freeman at the head of Irwin's troop of Cavalry, and part of Steel's, made a furious and successful charge upon a body of Indians, sabred several and completely defeated them—Capt. Thomas and his company, Captain Adams and Lieut. Hendon's rifle companies killed a great many Indians, and deserve particular praise. Captain Barton's company was in the hottest of the battle and fought like soldiers. Capt. Myrick, Capt. Little, Capt. King, Capt. Broadnax, Capt. Cleveland, Capt. Joseph T. Cunningham and Capt. Lee, with their companies distinguished themselves. Brigade Major Shackelford was of great service in bringing the troops into action; and adjutant Broadnax and Major Montgomery, who acted as assistant adjutant, shewed great activity and courage. Major Booth used his best endeavors in bringing his battalion into action, and Major Watson's battalion acted with considerable spirit. Irwin's, Patterson's and Steele's troops of cavalry, whenever an opportunity presented, charged with success. Lieutenant Strong had his horse shot and narrowly escaped, and Quarter-Master Tennell displayed the greatest heroism, miraculously eluded, though badly wounded, after having his horse shot from under him. The Topographical engineer was vigilant in his endeavors to render service.

The troops deserve the highest praise for their fortitude in enduring hunger, cold and fatigue without a murmur, having marched a hundred and twenty miles in seven days.

The friendly Indians lost several killed & wounded, the number not exactly known. Captain Barton an active and intelligent officer, (the bearer of these dispatches) can more particularly explain to your excellency the conduct, movements and operations of the army.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your most obedient servant.

JOHN FLOYD, B. G. Killed 11; Wounded 54—Total 65.

"Hail Wedded Love."

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, in this place, Mr. J. H. McCOMAS, merchant of Natchez, to the agreeable Miss ANNE WYLLIS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Pinckneyville, Dec. 31, 1813.

Adam Bingham	Harriet B. Hall
John Boyce	John Hamilton
William Collins	Col. Henry Hampton 2
Doct. J. F. Carmichael	Daniel C. Holliday
William L. Collins	Thom. E. Hunter
Robert C. Colville	Samuel Phares
Zeclary Cate 2	Doct. Sam. Robinson
Robert Cotten	William B. Turner
John Campbell	Harriet Thompson
Frederick Cobb	Thos. H. Williams
Sarah Dogberry	Sam. Wimbush.
Ballard Evans	

EDWARD RANDOLPH, P. M.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday last, a Yoke of OXEN, with a yoke on—no brands perceivable—both marked with a wallow fork and an under bit in the right ear & a smooth crop and split in the left—The owner is desirous to come forward and pay for this advertisement, and take them away.

PETER BISLAND, Pine Ridge, Jan. 11, 1814.

THE MUSE.

EPITAPH.

Here I, Thomas Wharton do lie,
With Lucifer under my head,
And Nelly my wife hard by
And Nance, as cold as lead.
Oh! how can I speak without dread!
Who could my fate to tune abide?
With one devil under my head,
And another laid close on each side?

A young Lady of Boston in remarking on the present rage for Perry shoes, Perry mantles, &c. observed, that if it continued, she must also be in the mode, and should, she believe, begin by wearing a Perry-wig.

FROM GESSNER.

I saw at Zurich the celebrated Lavater.—I have great belief in physiognomy; but my principles are very different from those of Lavater. He drew his forms, and his systems are disproved by an infinite number of countenances; whilst it is impossible to refute mine, which makes me believe it is perfect. I judge by the expression of the smile alone. My science cannot be communicated, nor has it any rules—it is the gift of nature. Besides, I do but revive it, for it was known to the Greeks, who gave it a name signifying *divination by the smile*. The smiles of politeness and affability are very insignificant; but the true smile—the natural smile shows the understanding; betrays stupidity and folly, and unveils the inclinations. It is for this reason, no doubt, that all the poets have ascribed to Love a malicious smile. Lavater pretends moreover, that he can tell perfectly the character of a person from his hand-writing.

Mr. Southey, Poet Laureat.—The laurel is at length destined unexpectedly to circle the brows of this gentleman, where it will look almost like a civic crown. The patriot and the poet (two venerable names which we should wish never to see separated) is said to own his intended elevation to the intercession of Mr. Croker, to whom it will be recollected he has dedicated his life of Lord Nelson, with an appropriate motto in the title page, from the poem of "Ulm and Trafalgar." Mr. Croker having applied to the regent in favor of his friend, the prince is understood to have given his ready assent, observing that Mr. Southey's efforts in the Spanish cause alone, rendered him highly worthy the situation.—As Mr. Croker, however, was taking his leave, he was met by Lord Liverpool and the Marquis of Hartford, the latter of whom, as Chamberlain, had, it seems, made an offer of the place to Mr. Walter Scott, who had signified his acceptance of it. Some little difficulty naturally arose on the occasion; but it was agreed that the two poets should settle the point of precedent between themselves.—A friendly altercation, unlike that of the Shepherds, in Virgil, now took place between Mr. Scott and Mr. Southey, each waving his own pretensions and giving the palm of victory to the other. But it was finally determined that Mr. Scott, tho' he would not allow himself to be the greatest, was at least the richest of the two, Mr. Southey, who had most need of this post of honor and of profit, should have it. So ends this important affair.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees for Jefferson College at the Town of Washington, Dec. 21, 1813—it was

RESOLVED, That Edward Turner of Warren County, Thomas Barnes of Claiborne, Felix Hughes of Jefferson, Thomas B. Reed of Adams, Bailey E. Chace of Franklin, Nathaniel A. Ware of Wilkinson, Christopher Rankin of Anson, Timothy Terrell of Union, James Culler of Washington, John Hanes of Clark, James Patton of Wayne, Josiah Skinner of Green, Joseph Carson of Baldwin, Theodore Brightwell of Mobile, and Gabriel Moore of Madison, be appointed Commissioners for the Counties in which they reside, to enquire into and prosecute for all effects which may lawfully accrue or have accrued to the Territory and which by a law of the last Assembly are appropiated to the use and benefit of the Corporation of Jefferson College, and that said Commissioners, or either of them, have also authority to contend for the administration of all effects, real and personal, etc. accruing under the aforesaid law.

A Copy from the Records of the board of Trustees for Jefferson College.

H. TOOLEY, Sec'y.

JUDITH A. CORBELL—informs her friends & the public that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE & HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the large and commodious new building of John Bissland Esq in the Town of Washington—where she solicits a portion of public patronage.
January 4, 1814

NOTICE—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, will be exposed to Public Sale, in the Town of Washington, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, THE WEARING APPAREL of the late Captain Robert Peyton, deceased. A credit of six months will be given; the purchasers giving bond with approved security.
G. C. BRANDON, Adm'r.
December 27, 1813.

Militia Deferters.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars, with reasonable expences, will be given for each of the following persons, who have deferted from the Regiment of the Militia of this Territory, now on the frontiers under the command of Col. G. H. Nixon; on their delivery to some Commissioned Officer of said Regiment; viz.

From Capt. Lowrey's Company.
William Cain, sergeant—Privates, William Crawford, Nathaniel Welch, William Pharus, Benj. Farrar, Thos. Farrar, David Bocherhan, James Roberts, James Arnold, William Cade, Benjamin Ratcliff, Joel Wafer, Prefly German.

Capt. Batchellor's Company.
Privates—John Sedgwick and Lemuel Palmer.

Capt. Glasburn's Company.
Andrew Miller, 1st sergeant.—Privates—Cade Kennedy, Wm Thompson, John Bradshaw, Stephen Calvit.

Capt. Twilley's Company.
Privates—John Smith and Archibald Smith, (brothers.)

John Buckley, from the detachment now at Cantonment, near Washington.

N. SWAYZE, Major
Mississippi Militia.
Washington Cantonment,
December 28, 1813.

N. B. Any of the above named persons will find it to their advantage to surrender themselves, without delay, to the detachment now under my command at this place.
N. SWAYZE.

Tax Collector's Sales.
Will be exposed for sale at the Court House of Adams County, in the Town of Washington, on Saturday the 15th of January next the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if not sooner discharged.

Non-Residents.

	No. Acres or Lots.	Dols.	Cents.
Solomon Allston	450	10	32
Elijah H. Bay	6100	75	63
Ditto	250		
Francis Brisno	2000	45	86
Fuzilier de la Clair	1100	25	22
John Choat	200	4	58
Sarah Choat	500	22	93
John Dixon	600	27	52
Edvard Evans	280	4	81
James Ferguson	600	13	76
Heirs of Jacob Ford	10000	229	33
Henry Gervy	330	11	1
Ditto	200		
James Hughes	1000	45	86
Samuel Holliday	1000	22	93
Daniel Hickey	1200	20	64
Stephen Henderson	300	6	88
Daniel Hughes	1000	22	93
Thomas Hutchins, sen.	1000	22	93
Thomas Hutchins, jun.	600	13	76
Abraham Hooper	250	5	7
Evan Jones	500	11	47
William Johnson	500	11	47
Joseph W. A. Lloyd	250	5	73
George Matthews	130	5	96
Augustus Provost	1000	17	20
Heirs of G. B. Rodney	5000	14	66
Stephen Swayze	200	2	29
Heirs of D. Ward	1500	68	80
Jacob Winfrey	1000	22	93
Heirs of D. Waugh	1000	63	6
Ditto	500		
Elijah Cushing	100	2	29
A. Miller or heirs of J. Perkey	127	7	62
Joseph Vidal	3 lots		
Ditto for 1812	3 lots	20	64
Charles Springer	1 lot	2	29
Ditto for 1812	1 lot	2	

David Greenleaf, Collector, A. C.
July 14, 1813.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Captain ROBERT PEYTON, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, Dec 28, 1813.
G. C. BRANDON, Adm'r.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Adams county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement to
ROBERT FARR, Administrator,
MARY FARR, Administratrix,
Dec. 28, 1813.

Superior Court of Law and Equity of Adams County.

OCTOBER TERM, 1813.

Peter A. Vandorn,

Abijah Hunt's ex'ors, & Jesse Hunt.

JESSE HUNT, one of the Defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Jesse Hunt resides beyond the limits of this Territory. It is ordered that the said Jesse Hunt appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of next term, otherwise the matter of the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Newspapers printed in this Territory.
THEODORE STARK.

Wilkinson County Superior Court, November Term, 1813.

Robert Stark, Alexander B. Stark, Theodore Stark, Horatio Stark, Rebecca Wilkison, Mary Wormeley, Francis Gildart and Sophia his wife and Elizabeth Stark
Complainants.

vs.

James Mather, Defendant.

THE Defendant in this cause, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to Law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of the Mississippi Territory, but resides in the State of Louisiana—therefore, on the motion of the Complainants, by their Counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendant do appear and answer the Complainant's bill, on or before the first day of the next May Term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly: that a copy of this order be inserted in some public Newspaper, published in this Territory and another copy in some public Newspaper, published in the State of Louisiana, for four weeks successively, the first publication to be within forty days hereafter, and that another copy be posted up at the door of the Court House of said County.
(Attest) JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clerk.

Tax Collector's Sale.

Will be exposed for sale at the Court-house of Adams county in the town of Washington, on the 15 day of January next, the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, situated in said County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with Costs, if not previously discharged.

	No. Acres or Lots.	Dollars	Cents
Jacob Brandt	1812	1 Lot	375
John David	ditto	ditto	250
John Floore	ditto	ditto	6
Ditto for	1813	ditto	281
Domingo Garcia	ditto	ditto	250
Bige ox & Miller	ditto	4 Lots	2
Maiah Packard	ditto	1 Lot	6
Ditto for	1813	ditto	238
William Smith	1812	ditto	825
Pattleswaite & Stern	1812	ditto	7
James Sander	ditto	2 Lots	312
Enos N. Turner	ditto	1 Lot	150
Estate of J. Williams	ditto	ditto	55
Ditto	1813	ditto	71
Elijah Edgley	1812	ditto	50
John Hancock	1811	ditto	192
Thomas Dougherty	1812	ditto	150
Gamael Pease	ditto	ditto	125
James Stringtallow	ditto	ditto	3
Thomas Walford	ditto	ditto	75
John Foster	ditto	64 Acres	350
Ditto	1813	64 ditto	146
Joel Lewis	1812	1 Lot	325
James Stout	ditto	245 acres	283
Estate of A. Walker	ditto	1 Lot	59
Estate of T. Edmondson	ditto	320 acres	2
Israel E. Traff	ditto	500 ditto	625
Ditto	1813	500 ditto	573
Oliver Walton	1812	90 ditto	122
William Cordell	ditto	91 ditto	122
T. I. H. Riney	ditto	14 lots	1847
Ditto	ditto	15 acres	1847
Montfort Calvit	1813	400 acres	3664
C. & A. DeFrance	ditto	10 lots	2388
Silas Dinsmore	ditto	840 acres	1779
Robert Williams	ditto	1057 ditto	5765
William Faquar	ditto	1 lot	210
David Latimore	ditto	ditto	82
Maberry & Palmer	ditto	ditto	114
William Turner	do.	3 1/4 A	1777
Ditto	do.	2 lots	
Ditto	1812		10
Samuel Perkins	1813	1 1/2 lot	883
Estate Dan. Douglass	ditto	92 acres	355
Samuel Batchellor	ditto	1 lot	324
Ditto	1812	ditto	7
John Nancarrow	1813	ditto	1146
George D. Banks	ditto	500 acres	1146
Estate of I. Gillaird	ditto	1025 ditto	1763
Cadwallader Williams	ditto	320 ditto	140
Pennington Tucker	ditto	58 ditto	66
Andrews & Wilkinson	ditto	909 ditto	208

For D. Greenleaf, Collector A. County.
G. Glasburn.

Oct. 12, 1813.

PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at this Office.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be exposed for Sale at the Court House of Franklin County, in the town of Franklin, on Friday the 4th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if not sooner discharged.

	No. Acres	Dols.	Cents
Elijah H. Bay	1000		
Ditto	5000	163	80
Ditto	1500		
Jacob Harmon,	500		
Nichol G. Ridgely	625		
Representatives Robt. Farmer	3000	13	52
Ditto of William Scott	400	65	82
Ditto of Joseph Vauchre	600		
Henry Garvey	330	13	84
Frederick Mann	500	10	92

B. E. Chaney, Collector F. C.
August 23d, 1813.

Atrocious and unparalleled ROBBERY.

On Amelia Island (East-Florida)

ON Sunday night, the 19th ult. a party of armed men, 36 in number, calling themselves PATRIOTS, came to the subscriber's plantation, made him a prisoner, and detained him until the 23d inst. when he fortunately escaped. They pillaged his houses, and carried off THIRTY SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, viz—Dick, a very sensible country born Negro, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, handsome countenance, if questioned, will give a true account of all the circumstances, the names of the plunderers &c. Phebe, his wife, country born, tall and well made, sensible; her six children viz—Melinda, a stout likely wench, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, thick lips a large mark, caused by a burn on her neck—Jenny, a mulatto, 14 years old, walks remarkably lame, caused by a dislocation of her hip. Jem, about 10 years of age, long visage, a mark of a burn under one of his jaws. Rolla, called by his mother, George, a handsome boy, about 7 years of age—Pallafox, called Dicky about 4 years old, resembling Rolla. Silvia, about two years old. Jerry, a country born, large lips, much knock kneed—Chloe, his wife a strong likely wench, a cancer mark on one cheek, is far advanced in pregnancy, her children, Corn, about five years old, a very handsome child—Phedora, about 2 years old—Jack, an African, slight made, wants some foreteeth, speaks good English, Sampa, his wife, an African, short and thick made had a number of country marks on her breast and back, speaks good English; her two children, Saama, a girl about 7, and Pizarro, about a year old. Adam, an African short and very stout male, peck marked, a country mark on one of his arms, speaks good English. Farma, his wife, equally stout, and strong made, speaks good English. Fernando, a year old, a striking resemblance of Adam. Romeo, an African, light made handsome countenance, wants some foreteeth, speaks very quick. Elvira, his wife, a young wench, country marks on her face, advanced in pregnancy. Dublin, a remarkably handsome African, walks very erect, well formed, speaks mildly, is sensible, wants one or two foreteeth. Roie his wife, a tall young wench, parrot toed, speaks tolerable English. Juno a small African wench, handsome, pleasant countenance, speaks good English, advanced in pregnancy. Ottemar, an African, about 13 years old, strong made, peck marked, speaks tolerable good English. Jacob, a mulatto, strong built, about 23 years of age, has a scar on his under lip—was taken in the woods by said party. Dennis, a country born, about six feet high, well made, very thick lips, long visage, wants a little too. Plato, an African, strong made, speaks English indifferently, his eyes appear bloodshot, a flowing countenance. Ervin a young African fellow, projecting teeth, speaks thick and indifferently English. Neptune, a strong well made African, sensible and speaks good English. Hamlet, a young African, light made, serious countenance, speaks tolerable English. Scipio, a tall African well made, speaks tolerable good English, a mark the size of a quarter of a dollar or larger, on one of his temples. Paddy, a slender made African, about 20 years of age, speaks English indifferently.

I have ascertained that the following Negroes were carried off by the under described persons viz:—Dick, Phebe, Jem. Rolla, Palarox and Silvia, by one John Smith of Abbeysville district, S. C. has resided on the Oconee or Ocmulgee river, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 12-day hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, was one of the plunderers; will possibly make for Tennessee had been accustomed to waggoning on the sea-board. Jenny, a mulatto, was carried off by John Harris, one of the robbers, a native of North-Carolina, about five feet ten inches high, ruddy complexion, sloops a little. Jerry, Chloe and two Children, Corn and Phedora, carried off by Diamon, also one of the robbers, of Neuse river, North-Carolina; has been seen travelling toward the back country, together with his wife and children. Two men named Pierce and Bartlett, of Tennessee, carried off several Negroes, names not known, supposed will make for that state. James Kinderick lately employed in the contractor's service for the military ports St. Mary's river, has been seen with 8 Negro men, a wench and child—supposed will make for Tennessee. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS each, will be paid for securing said Negroes in any part of the United States, so that the subscriber can get them, and all reasonable expences paid exclusively, if delivered at St. Mary's Georgia, or at Fernandina, Amelia Island.

JAMES CASHEN.
Dec. 7, 1812.

P. S. He earnestly requests all persons hearing of said Negroes to forward information per mail, directed as above.

BLANKS
To be had at this Office.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

George Washington to the People.

[Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

[No. 41.]

WASHINGTON, (Miss. Ter.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

By MARSCHALK & EASTIN.

TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.—Four Dollars per annum, half always in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square or 225 square letters, inserted three times for one Dollar. —Twenty-seven and a half cents for every insertion thereafter.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

At Warrenton.	Thomas Dewitt, Esq.
Big Black.	James Hamilton Esq.
Mo Bayou Pierre.	Thos. Freeland, Esq.
Grindstone Ford.	Chas. Danl. Burnett.
Gibson Port.	James Woods, Esq.
Greenwill.	Seth Cocks, Esq.
Swan Town.	R. Morhouse Esq.
Natchez.	Mr Ch. Miller.
Woodville.	R. G. Leckie, Esq.
	James Stewart, Esq.
Pineknayville.	E. Randolph, Esq.
La Fourche.	Doctor Wilson,
Attakapas Ch.	H. Eastin.
Opelousas.	W. B. Jackson.
Natchitoches, T.	R. E. Curry

Latest from Halifax.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Swedish frigate *Flores*, capt. Swanin, 5 days from Halifax. By this arrival Halifax papers to the 4th inst. have been received at the Exchange Office House.

The papers of the 3d inst. contain Admiral Warren's Proclamation for the Blockade of the Sound, which we have given entire in this day's advertisement.

The subscription raising in England for the sufferers by the war in British North America, already amounts to between 10 & 14,000/ sterling.

The Papers contained very little information other than what is given in this day's paper.

By the Right Honorable Sir JOHN BORLASE BARRETT Bart. K. B. Admiral of the Fleet, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, and Vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West Indian Station, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath caused his Pleasure to be signified to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the Chesapeake, the Delaware, and the Ports and Harbors of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and to maintain and enforce the same according to the Usages of War in similar cases; and the Commodore of Neutral Powers have been duly notified, respectively to the Orders of His Royal Highness, that all the measures authorized by the Law of Nations would be adopted and executed with Respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade.

And Whereas in Obedience to His Royal Highness's Commands, I did without Delay station a Naval Force off each of the before mentioned Bays, Rivers, Ports and Harbors, sufficient to carry His Royal Highness's Orders for the Blockade thereof into strict and rigorous effect; but finding that the enemy by withdrawing his Naval Force from the Port of New York and establishing at the Port of New-London, a Naval Station, to cover the Trade to, and from, the Port of New-York thereby endeavoring to prevent as far as in his Power, the execution of His Royal Highness's said Orders; and also finding, that the enemy has through the medium of Inland Carriage, established a Commercial intercourse between the said Blockaded Ports and the Rivers, Harbors, Creeks, Bays and outlets contiguous thereto whereby the full effect of the said Blockade has been to a certain Degree prevented; in order to put a stop to the same:

I do, by Virtue of the power and authority to me given, and in Obedience to the Orders I have received from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Declare, that, not only the Ports and Harbors of the Chesapeake, Delaware, New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi herein before mentioned, continued in a state of strict and rigorous Blockade; but that I have also ordered all that part of Long Island Sound, so called, being the Sea Coast lying within Montauk Point, or the Eastern Point of Long Island

and the Point of Land opposite thereto, commonly called Black Point, situate on the Sea coast of the main land, or continent, together with all the Ports, Harbors, Creeks and Entrances of the East and North Rivers of New-York as well as all other Ports, Creeks and Bays along the Sea Coast of Long Island and the State of New-York, & all the Ports, Harbors, Rivers and Creeks, lying & being on the Sea Coasts of the States of East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower countries on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and all the Entrances from the Sea into the said River of Mississippi, to be strictly and rigorously Blockaded: And I do therefore by Virtue of the power and authority in me vested, declare the whole of the said Harbors, Bays, Rivers, Creeks & Sea Coasts of the said several States to be in a state of strict and rigorous Blockade. And do further Declare, that I have stationed on the Sea Coasts, Bays, Rivers and Harbors of the several States, a Naval Force, adequate and sufficient, to enforce and maintain the Blockade thereof, in the most strict and rigorous Manner.

And I do hereby require the respective Flag officers, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed, on the American and W. India Station, and all others whom it may concern, to pay the strictest regard and attention to the execution of the said orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and also to the execution of this Order. And I do caution and forbid the ships or vessels of all, and every nation in peace & amity with the crown of Great Britain, from entering, or attempting to enter, or from coming out, or attempting to come out of any of the ports, harbors, bays, rivers or creeks before mentioned, under any pretence whatsoever: and that none shall hereafter plead ignorance of the measures which his majesty has been reluctantly compelled to avenge, in order to force the enemy to put an end to a war on their part unjustly declared against his majesty and his subjects. I have caused this Proclamation to be published.

Given under my hand at Halifax, the 16th day of November, 1813.

JOHN BORLASE BARRETT.

Admiral of the Blue, & commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

To

The respective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of his Majesty's ships & vessels employed, and to be employed on the American and West India Station, and all whom it may concern

By COMMAND OF THE ADMIRAL.

GEORGE REDMOND HULBERT.

Secretary.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

RETALIATION.

Mr. McCoy presented the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Considering that the honor and power of the nation is pledged for the protection of every citizen in the enjoyment of his natural and political rights—that he integrity and existence of all governments are inseparably connected, and that a violation of the one must ever tend to a dissolution of the other. Aware that a prompt retaliation of injury is the only alternative by which the national character can be sustained in conjuncture when the vindictive passions of our enemies impel them to a sacrifice of the usages of war and the rights of humanity. And considering that some of the gallant defenders of our country, who have been captured in honorable combat with the enemy, have been seized as Traitors and thrown into prison, perhaps to languish out a painful existence of privation and disease, or to receive judgment and sentence from a Tribunal where power shall take the place of Justice, and Vengeance usurp the seat of Reason. We the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do adopt the following resolution

Resolved, That we view with high approbation the decisive spirit and firmness which the national authority have manifested in securing hostages for the safety of those defenders of the Republic who are threatened with the penalties of treason against Great Britain. And while we are deeply anxious that a sanguinary result may be averted and that the

calamities of the war may be unembittered by wanton bloodshed or cruelty, we are nevertheless, prepared under all circumstances, to support our Government in every measure of just retaliation to which it may be driven by the violence of the enemy.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to Perry's Victory on Lake Erie—Read in Senate December 11, 1813, by Mr. Burnside,

Whereas, the illustrious victory of the 10th of Sept. 1813, gained by OLIVER H. PERRY and his brave officers and men over the British fleet on Lake Erie, has no parallel in the history of naval engagements. A British Squadron carrying one fourth more guns and men, and under the direction of an experienced officer, were all taken and captured by the superior bravery and skill of the American Squadron, thereby humbling a proud and bloody foe, securing the commerce of Lake Erie and all the adjacent country, and destroying an inhuman and brutal combination of British and Indians on our north western frontier.—Be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to convey the thanks of the government of this commonwealth to Captain OLIVER HAZARD PERRY of the State of Rhode-Island, for the brilliant action, through which he succeeded in capturing his Britannic majesty's fleet on Lake Erie—and procure for, & present to him, in token of the said victory, a Gold Medal of workmanship and emblematically furnished with the flag of our country, and noting him as commander and chief; with such other devices as the Governor shall direct.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to convey the thanks of the government of this commonwealth to master commandant JESSE B. FAIRBANK of the State of Pennsylvania, for his gallant and brave conduct and the able assistance he gave to his commander in the said engagement—and that he likewise procure for, and present to him, in compliment of the said victory, a Gold Medal of fine workmanship, and emblematically furnished in such manner as the Governor shall direct.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to convey the thanks of the government of this commonwealth to those citizens of Pennsylvania who nobly and gallantly volunteered on board of the American Squadron on Lake Erie—and that he likewise procure and present to each of them, in compliment of their patriotism and bravery, a Silver Medal of the weight of two dollars, with each persons name thereon, and emblematically furnished in such manner as the Governor shall direct.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses, which may be incurred by the foregoing resolutions.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from Adjutant Gen. Newnan, to the editors of the Journal dated CHATTAHOOCHEE, 31 Dec. 1813.

The army has returned to its place, after an absence of seven days, during which it marched one hundred and twenty miles, fought a battle with the Indians at the village of the Autuffee, and killed about two hundred. The Tallafsee or Tame King, and the King of the Autuffees were among the slain; the towns were burnt and all their property [which was considerable] destroyed.—Being apprised of our approach, their women and children were conveyed to a place of safety before the battle fairly commenced, and consequently none of them were taken. The Indians fought with desperation, retired fighting from the field of action. We had eleven killed and 54 wounded, most of them slightly. Presuming a full and detailed account from Gen. Floyd [who acted with the greatest bravery] will soon be published, I deem it unnecessary to enter into a further detail.

In the late battle with the Indians, Gen. Floyd received a dangerous wound in the knee from a musket ball, early in the action, and continued on horseback till the battle was decided. He was brought to Chatahochee on a litter. Should the Surgeons be able to prevent spasms, it is hoped he may recover.

The ball was not extracted when Captain Barton left Camp. It is the opinion of Capt. B. that from two to three hundred Indians were killed, and the friendly Indians judged the number of hostile warriors at not less than 1500.

Col. Milton it is expected has by this time marched another detachment of Gen. Floyd's army against the hostile savages.

Gen. Adams' detachment of volunteers has assembled at Monticello, amounting to about 500—ammunition was forwarded to them from this place yesterday—they will march against the Oakfultee towns in a day or two—*Georgia Journal*.

Nashville, Jan. 4.

Mr. Moss, quartermaster of the 1st regiment, has arrived from Gen. Jackson's camp at the Ten Islands of Coofee, which he left on the 25th ult.—by him letters were received from the general informing the Governor of this state, that he had just been apprised by a runner from Gen. Floyd, that the Georgia troops had had an engagement with the Creek Indians on the S. W. side of the Tallapoosie. Gen. Floyd was wounded in the knee by a musket ball; he has received intelligence that the Governor of Pensacola had invited the Creeks in case they are hard pressed, to take refuge in Pensacola. Gen. Jackson omitted to give the particulars of the battle; but Mr. Moss informs us that the Georgians killed 200 of the enemy, and lost only 12 of their men. If we calculate the usual number of wounded to the killed this must have been a very desperate battle to the enemy. Mr. Moss understood the Creeks had about 2500 warriors in the battle, and about the same number of Georgians were engaged. Since the battle the enemy have retreated to the East side of the Tallapoosie.—General Jackson intends to form a junction with the Georgia troops at the Turkey Shoals as soon as possible, after he receives ten days bread stuff in advance.

Mr. Moss met seven or eight wagon loads of meat, between Camp Deposite and the Ten Islands, and on this time of season he met about 100 pack-horses loaded with meat.

Clarion.

Copy of a letter from brig gen. John P. Boyd, who commanded in the battle of Williamsburg, to maj. gen. James Wilkinson, commander in chief.

Camp near Cornwall, Nov. 12 1813. SIR—I have the honor to report to you, that yesterday, while the rear division of the army consisting of detachments from the 1st, 3d and 4th brigades, and placed under my command to protect the flanks from the enemy that hung on our rear, was under arms in order to move agreeably to your orders, down the bank of the St. Lawrence; a report was brought to me from the rear guard, that a body of about 200 British and Indians had advanced into the woods that skirted our rear. Gen. Swartwout, with the 4th brigade was immediately ordered to dislodge them; gen. Covington, with the 3d brigade at the same time directed to be within supporting distance. General Swartwout dashed into the woods and with the 21st inf. (a part of his brigade) after a short skirmish, drove them back to the position of their main body. Here he was joined by gen. Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among the deep ravines which every where intersected the extensive plain and discharged a heavy and galling fire upon our advanced columns. No opposition or obstacle, however, checked their ardor. The enemy retired for more than a mile before their resolute and repeated charges. During this time the detachment of the 1st brigade under col. Coles, whose greater distance from the scene of action retarded its arrival, rapidly entered the field. Being directed to attack the enemy's left flank, this movement was promptly and bravely executed amid a shower of musketry and sharpshoot shells. The fight now became more stationary, until the brigade first engaged having expended all their ammunition, were directed to retire to a more defensible position to wait for a re-supply.—This movement so disconnected the line, as to render it expedient for the first brigade likewise to retire. It should be remarked, that the artillery excepting two pieces under captain Irvine attached to the rear division, which from the nature of the ground, and the circuitous route they had to take, were likewise much retarded in their arrival, did not

reach the ground until the line, for want of ammunition, had already begun to fall back. When they were arranged, in doing which I was assisted, by the skill of col. Swift, of the engineers, their fire was true and destructive. When the artillery was finally directed to retire, having to cross a deep, and expecting in one place, (to artillery) impassable ravine, one piece was unfortunately lost. The fall of its gallant commander, lieut. Smith and most of his men, may account for this accident. In the death of this young man, the army has lost one of its most promising officers.

The Squadron of the 21st regiment of dragoons, under major Woodford, was early on the field, and much exposed to the enemy's fire but the nature of the ground, and the position of his line, did not admit of those successful charges, which their discipline and order, under more favorable circumstances, are calculated to make. The reserve, under col. Upham and major Malcolm, did not arrive from the boats in time to participate in but a small part of the action—but the activity and zeal displayed while engaged, evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their earlier assistance.

The whole line was now reformed on the borders of the woods from which the enemy had first been driven—when night coming on and the storm returning, and conceiving that the object you had in view, which was to bear back the enemy that would retard our junction with the main body below, to have been accomplished, the troops were directed to return to the ground near the flintia; which movement was executed in good order, and without any molestation from the enemy.

I cannot close my representation of this battle, without indulging a few remarks upon those officers, whose conduct will give a character to the conflict of this day. General Covington, whose eagerness to enter the field was an earnest of his subsequent activity, received a mortal wound, while leading his men on to a successful charge. His troops, still feeling the effect of his gallant example, continued to advance long after their brave commander had fallen. His fate will perpetuate the memory of the plain which has been crimsoned with his blood. Col. Peckin was severely wounded, while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment. The universal sympathy which is excited by the honorable sacrifice of this amiable officer attests the estimation which is entertained of his talents as a soldier, and his virtues as a man. Major Cummings with whole military merits and exertions, I have long been acquainted, met with a similar fate while leading to a charge, and undiminished by the wound, continued to advance, until loss of blood obliged him to retire. Many platoon officers received disabling or slight wounds in the honorable discharge of their duty, a report of whose names and merits I have directed the several chiefs of brigades to make to me in order that I may transmit it to you. It is with great satisfaction I acknowledge my warmest approbation of the gallantry and zeal which was constantly displayed throughout this eventful day, by brig. gen. Swartwout and col. Cules, who commanded the detachment of the 1st brigade.

After the fall of gen. Covington, colonel Pierce, on whom the command of the 3d brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor. In speaking of the other numerous field officers who participated in this battle—Cols. Gaines and Ripley, lieut. col. Alpinwall, and majors Morgan, Grafton and Gardner, their equal claim to applause forbids the individual talk of discrimination. I find a pleasure likewise in acknowledging the eminent service I derived from the experience and activity of adj. gen. col. Walback; from the assistance of inspector general col. Jackson, and adjutant adj. gens. Beebe and Chambers: the latter was wounded in the honorable discharge of his duty. In addition to these acknowledgements, a sense of justice, as well as personal friendship, induces me to express my entire approbation of the conduct of lieut. Henry Whiting, my aid-de-camp, who was in this instance, as he has been during the whole campaign, my zealous and brave assistant; lt. Worth, aid-de-camp to maj. gen. Lewis, led by a laudable ambition, left the flotilla, and volunteered his acceptable services to me on the field.

Permit me now to add, sir, that though the result of this action was not so brilliant & decisive as I could have wished, and the first stages of it seemed to promise; yet when it is recollected that the troops had been long exposed to hard privations and fatigues, to inclement storms from which they could have no shelter—that the enemy were superior to us in number, & greatly superior in position, and supported by seven or eight heavy gun boats—that the action being unexpected, was necessarily commenced without much concert; that we were, by unavoidable circum-

stances long deprived of our artillery; and that the action was warmly and obstinately contested for more than three hours; during which there were but a few short cessations of musketry and cannon; when all these circumstances are recollected, perhaps this day may be thought to have added some reputation to the American arms. And if on this occasion, you shall believe me to have done my duty, and accomplished any one of your purposes, I shall be satisfied.

Allow me to adjoin my regret, which is felt in common with the army, that the severity of your indisposition deprived us of your presence on this occasion. The adjutant general has been directed to furnish a report of the killed, wounded, and the casualties:—and

I have the honor to be, sir,

With great consideration and respect,
Your most obt. humble servt.

(Signed) JOHN P. BOYD.
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

AN INFAMOUS TRANSACTION—I use the term infamous, not in the loose and random manner in which we see it every day introduced into certain newspapers, but I use it in a precise sense to express the abhorrence I feel and wish to inspire of the following affair.—By an arrival at Newport from Rio Janeiro, of the 30th Nov., a passenger landed there of the name of Fanning, capt. Edmund Fanning, who communicated the following particulars, which have been published in the several papers. He informs that he belonged to the American brig Nanina, Capt. Bernard, of New-York, which had been a voyage to the Faoukan Islands in search of skins oil &c. before the declaration of war; that while lying there to obtain her cargo she was informed by the ship Hope of the existence of the war. That after leaving the first port, and in her way to another of the Faoukan Islands, called New Island, they came across an English ship, called the Isabella, Capt. Highton, in distress, having been stranded on a reef of rocks near Eagle Island, and the crew in danger of perishing. The Nanina stopped and took them all off informing them, for the first time of the war between the two countries. As soon as they were safe aboard and out of danger, being much more numerous than the crew of the Nanina, they seized upon her by force, carried her into Eagle Island and delivered her up to the Nancy, an English brig of war, as good prize, and she was to sail under a convoy of two frigates for England.

Such are the particulars, and allowing them to be correctly related, I cannot refuse to declare that a more infamous and detestable transaction, whether we consider its baseness, its ingratitude, or its downright injustice, has rarely been heard of since the days of civilization. In a light of such magnitude do I view it, that I hold the character of the English nation to be implicated in feeling prompt and effectual justice done to the injured, and if it is not, it will be a foul and indelible blot in their history.

N. Y. Evening Post.

RETALIATION.

On Friday last, ten British officers, on parole at Worcester, were committed to the county jail, by the marshal of the district, in pursuance of orders from the President of the U. States. This measure is in retaliation of the confinement of forty-six American officers at Quebec, and is not only warranted by strict justice, but demanded by popular opinion and absolute necessity to support the national dignity.

We have never witnessed a more powerful excitement of the tender sympathies of the friends of peace than by the cruel details imposed upon these "unfortunate captives!" We have been much affected (with ribbidity we mean) at hearing these "benevolent" philanthropists, these lovers of their enemies pathetically bewailing the hard fate of the poor British officers, in being shut up within the walls of a prison, instead of ranging the streets at liberty, and as some of them have done, uttering threats and sarcasms against the government, the war and its conductors. "Savage policy!" "Unjustifiable procedure!" "Barbarous treatment of innocent and honorable men!" "We wish you were in their place!" We don't blame the Prince Regent for ordering his Admirals to burn your towns and lay waste your sea-coast! &c. &c. Amidst all this commiseration for the sufferings of British subjects, this groaning and shedding of tears and wringing of hands, do our kind tender-hearted federalists bestow one thought of pity on their own countrymen imprisoned in England, or the forty-six Americans confined in the city jail of Quebec, who we will venture to say, find no such humane people such friendly enemies to condole with them in their captivity?

Was their pity moved by the murder of our wounded men at the River Raisin, by the murder of men, women and children at Fort

Mims, by the outrages at Hampton, or in short, by the systematic severity and even barbarity which the British have practiced towards Americans in their power, during all the present war? No! Indeed! They are above such feelings. It is old fashioned & vulgar to weep over the misfortunes & miseries of one's countrymen! They think it vastly more sentimental & chivalrous to bewail the calamities of their enemies! They improve upon the precept, "love your enemies," for they love their enemies better than their friends—or rather they love those who should be their enemies better than those whom they should consider their friends! —Ægis.

A Good Sentiment—General Harrison, at the New-York dinner, gave the following toast, breathing a sentiment worthy an American republican and of a patriot general: "The freedom of the seas, and the adoption by our government of that Roman Maxim, which secured to the citizen his inviolability." It is not wonderful that the military chieftain, who entertains and promulgates a principle calculated, if maintained, as it will be maintained, even by the sword, to break down the tyrannical claim of the enemy to impress our citizens, should receive the censures, the ridicule, the obscene abuse of the base presses devoted to the cause of England.

FOR SALE—or Exchange for a young Negro—a Likely Negro WENCH, about 22 years of age—She is a first rate house servant. Is a good teamster, and an excellent washer—For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Estray—Adams County.

TAKEN up by Daniel Rawlings on his plantation, a Strawberry roan Colt, about two years old next spring, branded on the left shoulder with the letter B, and appraised to seventeen dollars.

THO W. POWELL, R. A. C.

NOTICE—By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Adams County, on Monday the 3d day of February next, will be sold at the house of Thoma Darrok, near the Town of Washington, all the personal property of John Short. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

W. M. FOSTER, Adm'r.

January 18, 1814.

JAMES & FRANCIS WOOD have removed to that commodious and well known stand in Port-Gibson lately occupied by Abram DeFrance—here they will continue to entertain Travellers and others who may find it convenient to call on them. Their Stable shall be at all times well stored with provender for horses and be attended by a trusty ostler. They will spare no pains to render the accommodations of their table and bar equal, if not superior to any in the place. They keep a Blacksmith Shop, where travellers may have their horses shod in the best manner & the shortest time. To conclude, as self interest is the primary object of most pursuits in life, they will endeavor to excel, thereby to ensure a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

Port Gibson, Jan. 11 1814.

NOTICE—The Academy of Jefferson College will be opened for the reception of Students on Monday 7th February next. In the first department of that School, will be taught the Greek and Latin Languages, Euclid's Elements, Astronomy, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography and Surveying. In the second department will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Book Keeping.

The Terms of Tuition

Will be Nine Dollars for the quarter in the first department, and Six Dollars for the quarter in the second department, paid always in advance; and on no account will a student be received into the School for a less term than one quarter.

The second department of the School will be under the direction of Joseph Caldwell, whom the board of Trustees can recommend to the public, as a gentleman well qualified for the instruction and government of youth.

Gentlemen of science and discipline who are qualified for, and willing to undertake the first department in said School, will render themselves and the board of Trustees essential service, by making their proposals known in writing, on or before the 5th February next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

H. TOOLEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 15 1814.

NOTICE—For particular reasons, I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with, or crediting any of my family, without my written order.

JOSEPH HARRISON.

January 17 1814.

EDUCATION—The subscriber will open an ACADEMY for the instruction of youth, in the Town of Washington, on the first Monday in February ensuing, at the house lately occupied by Mr. William Crothers, where he will teach the following branches, viz: Reading Writing English Grammar and Arithmetic—Geometry, Trigonometry—the branch of Surveying agreeably to the most approved methods of calculation. He will teach five days of the week—six hours each day. His terms are two dollars per month for young beginners, and three dollars per ditto for the other grades—payable at the end of every quarter. No scholar will be taken for a less term than six months.

SAM. GRAHAM.

Washington, 18th Jan. 1814.

BLANKS

To be had at this Office.



TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19. 1814.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wm. Lattimore, to the editors of the Washington Republican, dated

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 28. 1813.

"This morning the committee on public lands had under consideration, a second time, my resolution of the 13th inst. and agreed to report in favor of extending the time to make payment for lands purchased since the 31st of March, 1809. From the investigation of this question, I sufficiently ascertained that no further extension could be obtained, in relation to purchases made previous to that time. Members from districts north of Ohio, whose constituents also are interested in this subject, decline any attempt at additional indulgence, from a conviction that it could not succeed.

The Embargo Act was the subject of my last communication. In contemplating the operations of this measure, I felt considerable solicitude for the Tombigbee settlement, which, in consequence of the Indian war, must experience a scarcity of the necessities of life, and from its detached situation, can procure them from other parts only by water. When the bill was under discussion in Congress, the fourth section was considered as admitting of a trade between New-Orleans and Mobile; and since its passage, I have called on the President, and ascertained that such is his construction. I am happy therefore, to believe, that the wants of that distressed settlement, will be supplied, thro' the usual channel.

Agreeably to late accounts, which are not doubted here, the American troops under gen. M. Clure, have evacuated and demolished Fort-George. This has been done, it seems, in consequence of the approach of a superior British force."

From Nashville.

Twenty-five hundred men from W. Tennessee, and 1500 from E. Tennessee, are called on for immediate service. They will be on the march to the Creek nation by the first of February—before which period, we expect no movement will be made by General Jackson.

A letter from Fort Strother, says—"Our camp is again in confusion. The 4th January has arrived, and the militia of W. Tennessee claim their discharge. The General issued an order commanding and ordering them not to leave the camp—that if they did return home, they should be treated as deserters from the public service of the U. States. All the public arms are to be given up this day. There are a great many of the militia who are not willing, and will not go under these circumstances.

"Some friendly Indians came in last night with dispatches from major-general Pinckney, for gen. Jackson. These Indians say, that the 'Red Sticks' have fortified themselves near or at the Hickory Ground; and that their whole force is in that neighborhood.—The Georgians will march against them very shortly; and our general, anxious to do it himself, will go as soon as col. Carroll comes up with the mounted men—say the 11th or 12th of this month. He cannot take with him on this expedition, more than 1000 white troops, unless col. Lillard's regiment of East-Tennesseans. There will be 7 or 800 friendly Indians, Cherokees and Creeks.

The news from gen. Jackson's army is to the 27th ult. The three month's militia are

paid to be discharged, and the tender of others who went out under gen. Roberts has been refused. The men who volunteered for sixty days under col. Carroll's order, have been accepted, on condition that the individuals risk their being paid by the government, as the general thinks it doubtful whether they will be paid.

The head quarters of the army continues at Fort Strother: from the Georgia troops we have nothing since our last.

The Choctaws have had some skirmishing with the Creeks, and succeeded in killing several.

During the last week, the governor issued the following general order, it breathes a spirit worthy the executive magistracy of our State, and we flatter ourselves will be followed by a correspondent patriotism on the part of the people.

Nashville, Jan. 3, 1814, SIR—You will without delay cause two thousand five hundred of the militia of the 2d division, officers included, next for duty to be detached, organized, armed and equipped, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia, passed the 10th day of April 1812, requires, for a tour of three months actual service of the United States against the hostile Creek Indians, to commence from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, if in the opinion of the President of the U. S. public good should require such length of service.

The detachment will be composed of the organized militia Infantry, volunteer riflemen & volunteer cavalry, who may act as mounted Infantry, as required by the laws of the State, to be organized corps. And they will be as nearly as may be found to be practicable detached &c. in the following proportions of each; to wit: one tenth volunteer militia riflemen, one twentieth volunteer militia cavalry, and the residue militia infantry, which proportion is agreeable to the requisition from the war department, respecting detached militia: they will be put under the proper officers next for duty: They will be required to rendezvous in the vicinity of Fayetteville on the 28th inst. & will be marched therefrom under the command of a Brigadier General next for duty, to reinforce Major Gen. Jackson now in service, under the command of Major General Thomas Pickens; who has recently availed me of his expectation of force from this State, and that he had ordered the contractor to furnish three months supplies of provision at the proper place of Depot.

You will give the necessary notice to Col Robert Hays muster master or Inspector—to W. B. Lewis A. D. Q. master, to Messrs Read & Washington, contractor's agents at this place, & Col Leroy Pope of Huntsville, contractor's agent there, for necessary supplies.

Indispensable necessity for immediate forces in the field and the good and safety of our frontier, require that an imposing force should be kept up in this quarter, and that the most prompt execution of this order should be observed. The patriotic exertions of the militia and of all other citizens are most confidently relied on to aid the public service.

Tennesseeans have done much by their valor, but much remains to be done to effect the objects of Government in this campaign in a desirable manner, and as is contemplated by the general Government for the general good and for the immediate and special benefit of this State. Let it be the pleasure of the Tennesseeans, as it ever has been, to aid in an accomplishment of the views of the Government of our choice, which is found to be actively engaged in securing and protecting us against the rude attacks of savages, who have heretofore drenched our frontier with the blood of innocent women and children.

Now is the accepted time—act all—act promptly and vigorously—such conduct will soon put an end to the campaign against the enemies of our peace, and will secure to Tennesseeans the important benefits, which they have fought for years, with the best efforts of government in their favor in time of peace. And above all, they should afford to the world an additional unequivocal evidence of their attachment of our government—this the President most confidently relies on.

I am respectfully,
your obt. Servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.
To the Brigadier Gen. oldest in commission, 2d division T. M. in the absence of the Major Gen.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Accounts from Niagara have been received at the war office, stating that the enemy having approached Fort George, brig. gen. McClure had, on the 10th inst. removed the public stores, destroyed the fort, and re-

tired to the fourth side of the Niagara river. It is also stated, that the village of Newark adjoining Fort George had been burned.—The general's motives for taking these steps, we are to prevent the enemy from re-establishing themselves on the Niagara, and thus to give better protection to our own frontier & to the shipping on Lake Erie, which he suspects to be the enemy's object, and which he states to be wintering at Buffalo.

The militia brigade forming the late garrison had refused to stay a day beyond their period of service, though the general had been authorized to offer them a bounty, and did actually offer it, for the service of an additional month. A previous call made in November for one thousand men, had failed; a new one, directed by the governor, had not been executed; and the attempt made to embody volunteers had not succeeded. The policy of burning Newark under the existing circumstances of the case (taking for granted that it was done by design) is not perhaps to be defended. General McClure was not authorized to burn this village, unless it became necessary to do it in defending Fort George. But this fort destroyed and abandoned, the authority did not exist. Further explanations are, however, wanting before a correct opinion can be had. Nat. Int.

FORT GEORGE EVACUATED.

Two gentlemen arrived in town yesterday, from Lewistown, which place they left on Saturday week last, report that the time of the militia, under gen. McClure, at fort George, having expired, and the regulars there being too few in number for its defence, the American troops had dismantled the fort, blew up the magazine, burnt the town & retreated across to fort Niagara—that the enemy were advancing upon the fort, and were within 12 miles of it, when our troops evacuated it, and that several of our advance guard had been killed. They also state, that it was reported, the Indians were assembling in large bodies, and designed making a desperate effort against Detroit.—We give these rumours as we get them, without vouching for their accuracy. The Buffalo Gazette of the 7th received by last night's mail, is entirely silent on the subject. Pitts. Mer.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette from his friend dated
ERIE, 21st Dec. 1813.

"The United States Brig Caledonia arrived here yesterday morning from Buffalo, which place she left about 8 o'clock the evening before. The officers who arrived in her inform, that shortly after the evacuation of Fort George by our troops, the enemy marched their whole force from Burlington Heights, and took possession of the heights from Ontario to Fort Erie. They collected all the militia on their route, and their number in regulars, militia and Indians amounted to 3000 men. On the morning the Caledonia sailed (Sunday the 19th) the enemy crossed the Niagara river at Lewistown with 2000 men, which place they burned, and marched up to Schlosser above the Falls, burning & destroying every house on their route. The inhabitants of Buffalo had all cleared out with their property, expecting certainly the destruction of that place also, as there could not be collected more than three or four hundred men to oppose the enemy. There was no intelligence whether any part of the enemy's force had been turned towards Fort Niagara, but I think it is certain that place will be reduced, as there are not three hundred men to defend it.

"This all arises from the wanton and abominable act of Gen. McClure in burning Newark after he and his militia abandoned Fort George, and indeed it will give a new aspect to the war, which will no doubt be carried on after this more to satiate the revengeful passions of commanders and individuals, than to obtain any great national benefit from it."

Buffalo Dec. 14. FORT GEORGE EVACUATED AND NEWARK BURNT!

On Friday last, Gen. McClure evacuated Fort George, blew up the magazine, and burnt the Fort. The village of Newark was ordered to be burnt, and in the evening it was fired, and we understand every house was consumed.

We have no official particulars of the above distressing intelligence; but have our information from gentlemen who witnessed the awful conflagration. Newark was formerly a fine flourishing village, and commanded the most beautiful prospect on any of our western waters; before the war, it contained above 150 houses.

Disastrous and Shocking.

We stop the press to say that an express has just arrived, who left Buffalo on Thursday A. M. with the horrid intelligence, that on Sunday morning last, about 3000 British regulars, militia and Indians, crossed the Niagara river, carried the Fort by storm, and MURDERED THE WHOLE GARRISON, except three, who made their escape over the pickets; that they had burnt also the villages of Lewistown & Manchester, and every building between the latter place and Niagara, and on the ridge road 11 miles as far as the arsenal; and that it was expected they were proceeding to Buffalo. The express also states, that several families had been MASSACRED, among whom were the names of Mollineux, Scot and St. John. The fact of the massacre of the garrison, is stated rather as an inference than as a certainty, by one who escaped. Argus.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31.

Major General HARRISON arrived here on Wednesday last.

Extract of a letter from capt John Smith, to the Secretary of the Navy dated on board U. S. frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbor, Dec. 14, 1813.

"I have the honor to communicate to you the arrival at this anchorage, of the U. S. Frigate Congress, under my command, in the daily situation during the cruise, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this—in which there is accounted for, all vessels which were seen by us from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one brig, which twice escaped under the favor of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am concerned to advise you of; they have, nevertheless, for some months, been serving under those circumstances with the same zeal and activity I have always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, and order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for."

[Here follows a list from the Log-Book of the capture of four merchantmen, and several chased and escaped.]

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAMS.

COL BIERSTLER requests the public to suspend their opinion as to his conduct on the above occasion. As he intends to demand a legal investigation as soon as he shall be exchanged, and shall be enabled to have the evidence of the officers under his command on the day of the battle; it would be both indelicate and improper to say anything farther on the subject at present. Col B begs that all such editors of Newspapers in the United States as have published anything relative to the battle of the Beaver dams, will give the above an insertion.

Washington City, Dec. 22.

It will astonish every American who has one spark left to kindle into a flame the love of country, when we state as a fact, for which we vouch—that on Sunday evening last, when the report was current that our Squadron would put to sea before the next morning—in course of the night blue lights were raised on the heights both at Groton and on this side of the entrance of our harbor; evidently designed as signals of the British fleet. This has excited the highest indignation, and the most decisive measures are taken to detect and bring to condign punishment the traitorous wretches, who dare thus to give the enemy every advantage over those great and gallant men, who in the war with Tripoli, and in the present contest have furrounded the American stars, with a lustre which cannot be eclipsed. New-London Pap.

LATEST FROM GOTTENBURG.

Arrived at Plymouth on Monday

week, the Swedish ship Maria Helena, Captain Hogman, 56 days from Gottenburg.

Captain Davis, who came passenger, informs that he left that city on the 20th October, at which time no intelligence of any new event of importance in Germany, had been received.

Just before he sailed, however, it was reported that the Crown Prince Bernadotte had crossed the Elbe. He says nothing of the Russian Mediation. There were no later London dates by this arrival. A file of German papers as late as the 10th of Oct. were received by this arrival—but were left on board the vessel.

Capt. D. further informs, that about the last of September a dreadful fire took place at Gottenburg, which destroyed a fourth part of the city.

The United States' ship Neptune, Capt. Floyd Jones, was at St. Petersburg on the 15th of September, expected to leave there in all that month for Gottenburg, and there wait the orders of the American commissioners at St. Petersburg—she had not reached Gottenburg on the 20th of Oct. when the Maria Helena sailed.

A letter received in Bolton, dated at Gottenburg Oct. 20, states, that the greatest harmony subsisted between the Allied Powers—that there had been no general engagement since our last accounts, but that in the skirmishes, which had been frequent, the Allies had uniformly the advantage.—The Crown Prince had crossed the Elbe. Coffee and other colonial produce had experienced a considerable rise.

OBIITUARY.

Among the many brave spirits who have fallen, during the last campaign, beneath the pressure of an inhospitable climate, few have been more deeply regretted than MAJOR LEVI HUKILL.

He was a native of Maryland, and entered the army in 1808 as a Cornet in the 1st regiment of light dragoons. The repulse which our country then enjoyed, and the advantages of a situation in the general staff enabled him to devote much of his time to military reading—and independent of his general intelligence upon military operations, in the minor tactics, that is as a disciplinarian, he was inferior to none in our army. At the commencement of the war he had risen to the rank of a first lieutenant in the staff of Gen. Hampton in the South West—but his ardor would not permit him to remain inactive, in the fall of 1812 we find him conducting to the North West that valuable train of artillery which proved the defence of Fort Meigs and Sandusky—the protection of an extensive frontier, and one among the splendid means by which General Hamilton, Colonel Croghan and Major Wood reaped such harvests of imperishable glory. Major Hukill immediately joined the commander in chief as Assistant Adjutant General—then as Aid during the siege of Fort Meigs, and upon the late organization of the staff was appointed Deputy Inspector General; in the mean time he had been promoted to a Captaincy in the line, upon all occasions he manifested the most ardent zeal for the progress of discipline, and to him, was in some measure attributable, that perfection which excited the unfeigned admiration of the gallant Perry at the landing of the army below Malden. His anxiety under the directions of the Commanding General to communicate with com. Perry after the tremendous cannonading on the 10th September, induced Major Hukill, with the writer of this humble tribute to his memory, to set out for the fleet in an open boat; when contrary winds detained him on an island in lake Erie during the utmost exposure, and produced that complaint to which he had been predisposed by the fatigues and exposures of the preceding winter, and under which he sunk on the 5th of December at Lexington, Kentucky, amidst the sincere regrets of all, who felt that he terminated a career, destined, by his accomplishments, to be signally honorable to himself and useful to his country.

Nat. Int.

PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at this Office.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

ELEGIC VERSES

To the Memory of BRIG. GEN. LEONARD COVINGTON, who lately fell in defence of his country's violated rights.

"Dignum causae virum, musa vetat mori"—Hor.

YES, COVINGTON the brave, my weeping muse,
Though long resigned her lyre unstring,
One cypress wreath for thee would not refuse,
Nor leave thy deathless name unring.

Nor with reluctance pour the penitine lay;
Or touch the panegyric string;
For he who first his genius op'd on day,
Should first his last sad tribute bring.

But why, departed HERO... should the tear,
By sad affection's meed thus paid,
Redeem those laurels, which thy worth shall wear,
Though on thy bleeding corpse now laid.

Rushlets that heart that melts not at thy fall,
Though glorious on the field, well fought;
Who, ever at thy int'rd country's call,
The boldest post of peril fought.

Reclit' as the lightning's lambent flame,
With patriot love thy bosom glow'd;
For this; and for no vain'd views of fame,
Thy life's lov'd crimson current flow'd.

Rise then thou, faintest shade; triumphant rise;
To where a Warren's welcomes thine;
To where Montgomery opens the smiling skies,
And bid thy brightening glory shine.

Ah Maryland! too few such sons I ween,
As COVINGTON, thy bosom bear;
Too few, where public interest calls, are seen;
Too few, like him, thy public virtue wear.

Then mourn, his lov'd Petitioner: greatly mourn;
Him, all the willow-bowers deplore;
For, on thy fertile bosom, now to forego;
Alas! thy COVINGTON'S no more!

The following letter was written by the emperor Alexander to Madame Moreau, upon the demise of her husband:

"MADAME—When the dreadful misfortune which befel General Moreau, clole to my side, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope that by care, we might still be able to preserve him to his family and to my friendship. Providence has ordered it otherwise. He died as he lived, in the full vigour of a strong and ready mind. There is but one remedy for the great miseries of life—that of feeling them participate. In Russia, Madame, you will find these sentiments every where; and if it suits you to fix your residence there, I will do all in my power to embellish the existence of a personage of whom I make it my sacred duty to be the confidant and support.

"I entreat you, Madame, to rely upon it irrevocably—never let me be in ignorance of any of the circumstances in which I can be of any use to you, and to write directly to me always. To anticipate your wishes will be a pleasure to me. The friendship I vowed to your husband exists beyond the grave, and I have no other means of shewing it, at least in part, towards him, than by doing every thing in my power to ensure the welfare of his family. In these sad and cruel circumstances, accept, Madame, these marks of friendship, and the assurance of all my sentiments.

"ALEXANDER."

Toplit, 6th Sept. 1813.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for Jefferson College at the Town of Washington, Dec. 21st 1813—it was

RESOLVED that Edward Turner of Warren County, Thomas Barnes of Claiborne, Felix Hughes of Jefferson, Thomas B. Reed of Adams, Bailey E. Chaney of Franklin, Nathaniel A. Ware of Wilkeson, Christopher Rankin of Ande, Timothy Terrell of Marion, James Calkins of Washington, John Hanes of Clark, James Patton of Wayne, Josiah Sumner of Green, Joseph Carson of Baldwin, Theodore Brightwell of Mobile, and Gabriel Moore of Madison, be appointed Commissioners for the Counties in which they reside, to enquire into and procure for all effects which may lawfully accrue or have accrued to the Territory, and which by a law of the last Assembly are appropriated to the use and benefit of the Corporation of Jefferson College, and that said Commissioners, or either of them, have also authority to contend for the administration of all estates, real and personal, etc. cheating under the aforesaid law.

A Copy from the Records of the board of Trustees for Jefferson College.

H. TOOLEY, Sec'y.

JUDITH N. CORDELL—Informs her friends & the public that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE & HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the large and commodious new building of John Bissard esq in the Town of Washington—where she solicits a portion of public patronage.

January 4, 1814.

LATE ARRIVAL—The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Superfine Cloths, Lady's & Children's Shoes, White & drab Constitution, Buttons, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cord, Hand, whip, cross-cut and multi-jaw Files, Fine black & white Cotton, Saddles, Bridles & Saddle-bags, Hosiery, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, Sticking Mullin, Barbecues, Porter in B-Tes, and Ribbons, Old Sherry Wine, Fair top & Cossack Boots.

WASHINGTON JACKSON.

Notches, Dec. 28, 1813.

Militia Deferters.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars, with reasonable expences, will be given for each of the following persons, who have deferted from the Regiment of the Militia of this Territory, now on the frontiers under the command of Col. G. H. Nixon; on their delivery to some Commissioned Officer of said Regiment; viz.

From Capt. Lowrey's Company.

William Cain, sergeant—Privates, William Crawford, Nathaniel Welch, William Pharus, Benj. Farrar, Thos Farrar, David Bocherhan, James Roberts, James Arnold, William Cade, Benjamin Ratcliff, Joel Wafer, Presly German.

Capt. Batchellor's Company.

Privates—John Sedgwick and Lemuel Palmer.

Capt. Glasburn's Company.

Andrew Miller, 1st sergeant.—Privates—Cade Kennedy, Wm Thompson, John Bradshaw, Stephen Calvit.

Capt. Twilley's Company.

Privates—John Smith and Archibald Smith, (brothers.)

John Buckley, from the detachment now at Cantonment, near Washington.

N. SWAYZE, Major Mississippi Militia.

Washington Cantonment, }
December 28, 1813. }

N. B. Any of the above named persons will find it to their advantage to surrender themselves, without delay, to the detachment now under my command at this place.

N. SWAYZE.

Tax Collector's Sale

Will be exposed for sale at the Court House of Adams county in the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, situated in said County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if not sooner discharged.

	D.	C.
Francey	1 Lot	44
Joseph Hopkins,	1 Lot	7 3
Robert Cochran, 60 Acres	2 Lots	27 28
1812 do. 27 Acres	2 Lots	18

For D. Greenleaf, Col. A. C. A. Lewis.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be exposed for Sale at the Court House of Franklin County, in the town of Franklin, on Friday the 4th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if not sooner discharged.

NON-RESIDENTS.

	No. Acres.	Dols.	Cents
Elijah H. Bay	1000	163	80
Ditto	5000		
Ditto	1500		
Jacob Harmon,	500	10	19
Nichol G. Ridgeley	625		
Representatives Robt. Farmer	3000		
Ditto of William Scott	400	65	82
Ditto of Joseph Vauchre	600		
Henry Garvey	330		
Frederick Mann	500	10	92

B. E. Chaney, Collector F. C.

August 23d, 1813.

FOR RENT. A PLANTATION—Situate on the Bayou Pierre, within 3 miles of James M'Call's Gin, having under good fence about 60 acres of cleared land: dwelling and out-houses—a spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the dwelling-house. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Port-Gibson, attorney in fact for Mr. A. Green.

P. A. VANDORN.

30th Dec. 1813

John Turnbull, vs. } On a Decretal order of the
Rowland Thomas & William } Superior Court of Law & Equity of Claiborne County.
Thomas ex'ors of Wm. }
Thomas dec. & others. }

By Virtue of the above-Decretal order, will be exposed to public sale for Cash, at the Court-House of Claiborne County, on the 31st day of January next, Three Hundred and Twenty Acres of LAND, situate in Claiborne County, on Big Black; also one Negro Man named ARMSTEAD, to satisfy the plaintiff, his debt and costs in the above cause.

JAMES BRIGGS, shff.

of Claiborne County.

December 27, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Greenville, 31st Dec. 1813.

Allen Rowland 4	Morris John
Beiler Nancy mrs. 2	Mead Lemuel esq.
Balch Hezekiah esq.	Morgan James
Bennett William	Malcom John 2
Calvitts Anthony esq.	Neil Aaron
Chamberlin James	Nott Doct.
Cocks Robert esq.	Odom Franky mrs.
Daniter Lewis esq.	Pintado Monsieur a
Dent Lewis	Perry Daniel
Dardin Partey mifs	Raunton James
Neile Mac Eachern	Runnell Harmon
Forguson Samuel	Simm Martin 3
Glen Andrew	Scott William
Gilcreast Malcom esq.	Smith John
Greenlee James	St. mply Jacob esq.
Gillis Norman	Taylor Brice 3
Griffing John 2	Triuble ohn
Green M. Mildred mrs.	Terry Ungar esq.
Hartfield Afa	Wilds D. John
Hebble Jacob	Webb William
Jones John	Whitaker Abram
Jones Zachariah	Weire Thomas
Kenton William	Ydun Ales & Josiah

JOHN M. WHIRNEY, A. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Pinckneyville, Dec. 31, 1813.

Adam Bingham	Harriot B. Hall
John Boyce	John Hamilton
William Collins	Col. Henry Hampton 2
Doct. J. F. Carmichael	Daniel C. Holliday
William L. Collins	Thomas E. Hunter
Robert C. Colville	Samuel Phares
Zachary C. Cite 2	Doct. Sam. Robinson
Robert Cotten	William B. Turner
John Campbell	Harriot Thompson
Frederick Cobb	Thos. H. Williams
Sarah Dogberry	Sam. Wimboft.
Ballard Evans	

EDWARD RANDOLPH, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Washington, January 1, 1814.

which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-office, as dead letters,

Arbuckle M. maj.	M'Cain James
Andrews Philow	Miller John
Atwood Thos.	Malone William 2
	M'Connell Charles espt.
	M'Clelland John capt
	M'Donald Alex.
	Moore capt 3d. reg't
	Newland William
	Naboor Lewis
	Owens James
	Oshurne A. L.
	Perry Isaac
	Porter Nancy
	Polk Samuel W, 2
	Pannell David
	Perry Thomas G,
	Robeson W liam S.
	Ramage John
	Rankin Christopher
	Slye Jonathan
	Smith John
	Stephens Silas
	Scruggs Edward H.
	Sanders William G, 3
	Sanders Jerrid
	Suller George
	Scarlett James
	Syms John
	Tucker Paskiel 2
	Taten Zelpa, pr. Mead
	Thomas Turby F.
	Tarver Jonathan
	Vick Burville
	Vanfant Richard
	Williams Robert 2
	Weas John
	Wood John
	Ware Nathaniel A.
	Young Robert.

R. H. MORROW, P. M.

BEDFORD—Will stand the ensuing season at midway on the Corvite Wilkins County, & be let to mares at fifteen dollars each, the season, payable the first of January following; which may be discharged with ten dollars if paid within the season, which will commence the first of March and end the 15th of July; Good pasturage will be provided for mares from a distance, and may be fed with grain if required, at a low price, but not answerable for accidents or escapes. Any mare not proving in foal the first season may have the chance of another, gratis.

BEDFORD is a beautiful dapple brown, full 16 hands high, 7 years old in the spring, has proven himself a pure foal-getter, and has never been let to a mare for less than twenty dollars, but from the hardness of the times, the owner has been induced to lower the price. It is not tho't necessary to give his pedigree and performance as a racer, as it was so generally advertised in the spring 1811. Suffice it to say, he is the son of the imported horse Bedford, while the property of Gen. Hampton, and his dam as high a bred mare as any American bred.

SAML. REILY.

January, 1814.

Superior Court of Law and Equity of Adams County.

OCTOBER TERM, 1813.

Peter A. Vandorn,

vs. Abijah Hunt's ex'ors, & Jesse Hunt.

JESSE HUNT, one of the Defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Jesse Hunt resides beyond the limits of this Territory. It is ordered that the said Jesse Hunt appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of next term, otherwise the matter of the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Newspapers printed in this Territory.

THEODORE STARK.

A good price will be given for a quantity of TALLOW—applied at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE or RENT—The Plantation at present occupied by Saml. Dunbar, pleasantly situated on Cole's Creek, containing about four hundred acres of LAND. one hundred acres cleared, with a comfortable two story dwelling house and convenient out buildings.—Apply to

Dec 27th 1813.

JO. DUNBAR.

CAME to the Planation of the subscriber, on Tuesday last, a Yoke of OXEN, with a yoke on—no brands perceivable—both marked with a swallow fork and an under bitt in the right ear & a smooth crop and split in the left.—The owner is reduced to come forward and pay for this advertisement, and take them away

PETER BISLAND.

Pine Ridge, Jan. 11, 18 4.

Atrocious and unparalleled ROBBERY.

On Amelia Island (East-Florida)

ON Sunday night, the 19th ult. a party of armed men, 36 in number calling themselves PATRIOTS, came to the subscriber's plantation, made him a prisoner, and detained him until the 23d inst when he fortunately escaped. They pillaged his houses, and carried off THIRTY SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, viz—Dick, a very sensible country born Negro, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, handsome countenance, if questioned, will give a true account of all the circumstances, the names of the plunderers &c. Phebe his wife country born, tall and well made, sensible; her six children viz—Melinda, a stout likely wench, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, thick lips a large mark, caused by a burn on her neck—Jenny, a mulatto, 14 years old, walks remarkably lame, caused by a dislocation of her hip. Jem, about 10 years of age, long visage, a mark of a burn under one of his jaws. Rolla, called by his mother, George, a handsome boy, about 7 years of age—Palatof, called Dicky about 4 years old, resembling Rolla. Silvia, about two years old, Jerry, a country born, large lips, much knock kneed—Chloe, his wife a strong likely wench, a cancer mark on one cheek, is far advanced in pregnancy, her children, Corn, about five years old, a very handsome child—Phedora, about 2 years old—Jack, an African, slight made, wants some foreteeth, speaks good English. Sampa, his wife, an African, short and thick made had a number of country marks on her breast and back, speaks good English; her two children, Sabama, a girl about 7, and Pizarro, about a year old. Adam, an African, short and very stout make; pock marked, a country mark on one of his arms, speaks good English. Fatima, his wife, equally stout, and strong made, speaks good English. Fernando, a year old, a striking resemblance of Adam. Romeo, an African, light made, handsome countenance, wants some foreteeth, speaks very quick. Elvira, his wife, a young wench, country marks on her face, advanced in pregnancy. Dublin, a remarkably handsome African, walks very erect, well formed, speaks mildly, is sensible, wants one or two foreteeth.—Rote his wife, a tall young wench, parrot tooth, speaks tolerable English. Juno a small African wench, handsome, pleasant countenance, speaks good English, advanced in pregnancy. Ottemar, an African, about 13 years old, strong made, pock marked, speaks tolerable good English. Jacob, a mulatto, strong built, about 23 years of age, has a scar on his under lip—was taken in the woods by said party. Dennis, a country born, about six feet high, well made, very thick lips, long visage, wants a little toe. Plato, an African, strong made, speaks English indifferently, his eyes appear bloodshot, a frowning countenance. Eric, a young African fellow, projecting teeth, speaks thick and indifferant English. Neptune, a strong well made African, sensible and speaks good English. Hamlet, a young African, light made, serious countenance, speaks tolerable English. Scipio, a tall African well made, speaks tolerable good English, a mark the size of a quarter of a dollar or larger, on one of his temples. Paddy, a slender made African, about 20 years of age, speaks English indifferently.

I have ascertained that the following Negroes were carried off by the under described parties viz:—Dick Phebe, Jem Rolla, Palatof and Silvia, by one John Smith of Abbeville district, S. C. has resided on the Oconee or Ocmulgee river, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy hair fair complexion, blue eyes, was one of the plunderers; will possibly make for Tennessee; had been accustomed to waggoning on the sea-board. Jenny, a mulatto, was carried off by John Harris, one of the robbers, a native of North Carolina, about five feet ten inches high, ruddy complexion, stoops a little. Jerry, Chloe and two Children, Corn and Phedora, carried off by Diamond, also one of the robbers, of Neuse river, North Carolina; has been seen travelling toward the back country, together with his wife and children. Two men named Pierce and Bartlett, of Tennessee, carried off several Negroes, names not known supposed will make for that State. James Knuierick lately employed in the contractor's service for the military posts St. Mary's river, has been seen with 8 Negro men, a wench and child—supposed will make for Tennessee. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS each, will be paid for securing said Negroes in any part of the United States so that the subscriber can get them, and all reasonable expences paid exclusively, if delivered at St. Mary's Georgia, or at Fernandina, Amelia Island.

JAMES CASHEN.

Dec. 7, 1812.

P. S. He earnestly requests all persons hearing of said Negroes to forward information per mail, directed as above.

NOTICE—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, will be exposed to Public Sale, in the Town of Washington, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, THE WEARING APPAREL.

the late Captain Robert Peyton, deceased. A credit of six months will be given; the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

G. C. BRANDON, Admr.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

George Washington to the People.

[Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1814.

[No. 42]

Translated from a French Paper.

The British, who had triumphed in so many naval combats previously to the American war, had long relinquished the practice of rejoicing for victories obtained over a single frigate. If an achievement of that sort took place against any of the European powers, the detail of the action was merely inserted in the London Gazette, the papers of the metropolis echoed the narrative, paid a passing compliment to the officer, and the affair went off, being recorded, *pro memoria* in the annual Chronicle, as a thing of course. Votes of honor from the corporation of London, a sword of an hundred guineas value, and parliamentary encomiums were reserved for the hero who should destroy a fleet. The battle of the Nile, that of Trafalgar, and the like, were alone brilliant enough to excite the applauds of a people grown callous to common feat of renown, and who accustomed to vanquish every thing on the ocean, believed themselves omnipotent on that element. In the Americans the British have found an enemy that has obliterated the agreeable train of their maritime ideas. The citizens of the United States are the best seamen in the world. Their officers are men of nautical science, of great experience, and generally in the prime of life. The first naval combat of the war marked, not a simple equality of skill and courage in the men of the two countries, but a decided superiority in favor of the Americans. If the English pride was mortified at this sudden reverse in the case of the Guerriere the whole British government was thrown into consternation at the capture of the Macedonian, the Java, the Frolic and the Peacock. Such rapid and successive defeats made the cabinet of St. James brittle again. It seemed as if all the English captains were doomed to pass one after the other, under the Yankee yoke, or to the regions of the dead! The terror of the London oligarchs, was increased by a peculiarity which attended these combats; for it so happened that the officers who commanded the vessels thus beaten by the Americans, were feverishly of some one of the different races of which the population of the kingdom of Great Britain is composed. Dacres was a gay careless Irishman. He would drink with you, or fight with you in the civillest manner to be imagined. He was the boast of the British officers in the West Indies. Carcen was a South Briton, and was remarkable for that surly vanity of mind that distinguishes the modern English, who, after subduing the Scotch and the Irish, are now actually governed by them. Carcen was so afflicted at the vehemence of Decatur's fire, that he lost the faculty of command, and did not recover himself till his decks strewn with blood and his ship was entirely disabled. Whinyates was a Welchman, and fought with a courage worthy of the natives of ancient Britany, from whom the Welch are descended. But he contended in vain with the American Jones, who has made himself more illustrious than his namesake Paul of desperate memory. Lambert was a Scotchman, or of Scotch descent, and evinced the heroism for which that people have been celebrated ever since the days of the Romans. Peake was a native of the West Indies, and fought with a warmth of courage derived from the temperature of his climate. He could not, nevertheless, resist the prowess of Lawrence, who overwhelmed the Peacock with a blaze of fire, as if she had been pierced and sent to the bottom by a stream of lightning. Had such an event occurred in the days of Heathen Mythology the Greek and Latin poets would have celebrated it under the personification of Jupiter, destroying with a stroke of thunder the favorite bird of his jealous consort Juno. Such, in effect, was the sensation throughout Great Britain at the unvarying current of American naval victories, that enquiries were set on foot by Lord Darnley in the House of Peers, as to the cause of British failure; the crews of English ships of war were increased in number, and the officers were commanded to keep their men in constant exercise. Ships of the line are cut down and still bearing heavy batteries, so as to pass for frigates; seventy-fours sailed disguised, so as to veil their force. All sorts of stratagems were put in practice by the British officers, to decoy and take advantage of the Americans. Frigates were even fitted out and called privateers! It was in this way that English pride sought to restore its reputation! There was some-

thing ridiculous in these contrivances, especially when we consider that they were the invention of Britons, who had so often and so insolently boasted themselves the lords of the ocean! At length a captain of the name of Broke, who went in the frigate Shannon to watch the port of Boston, succeeded in bringing the United States' frigate Chesapeake to a premature engagement. Broke was a veteran commander near sixty years of age and had prepared his ship for action in a very extraordinary manner: he had a choice crew, picked from different vessels of the British navy; and he had borrowed from com. Hardy at least twenty sharp shooters, who had been approved under the eye of Nelson; these were stationed in the Shannon's tops in order to take off early the chief officers of the American frigate.

Thus prepared captain Broke took a favorable opportunity to invite captain Lawrence then just appointed to the command of the Chesapeake, to a hostile encounter. The Chesapeake was one of the worst ships the Americans had; her first lieutenant who alone was well acquainted with her trim of sailing, was sick on shore; Lawrence himself was a stranger to the crew, and they had never been in battle. It must be confessed there was something cowardly in this invitation of Broke: for he had not only the choice of his own ship to fight in, but he had the selection of the ship of his adversary that he would fight. That this was a deliberate selection is obvious as Broke although the Fenados frigate accompanied the Shannon, kept aloof from com. Rodgers, who with captain Smith, of the Congress, put to sea as free from molestation as if there had been no British squadron near Boston. Captain Lawrence with that gallantry so natural to the truly brave, and which at this day is characteristic of the chivalry of France, had scarcely seen the decks of his vessel clear from loose cordage when he fired forth to fight. The sharp shotmen of the Shannon shot him and his principal officers down at the first fire which produced confusion on board the American frigate, when Broke put himself at the head of nearly all his crew and precipitated himself upon the Chesapeake. The result is well known. A triumph gained by something very like an artifice, has given occasion to the most extravagant demonstrations of joy in London. A member of Parliament, whose name is Crocker, which in the English tongue signifies a noisy but contemptible reptile, has pronounced on the occasion a most preposterous eulogium, and the corporation of London have treated the affair as if the fleets of all the world had been anchored in the Thames as trophies of their valor! Who is there that does not perceive in this vaporing of the Islanders, a real fear for their ultimate naval superiority?—The Americans will soon recover from this event. They are a people that do not yield to misfortune.—We had some experience of them thirty years ago; and they have already evinced that they have not degenerated. It is not necessary to conceal that France regards the naval progress of the U States with considerable interest. His imperial Majesty has no wish to repress their growth in that way. He desires every power to enjoy its reasonable rights on the ocean. It is for that he now wages war and negotiates. He, claims for France for his kingdom of Italy and his allies, nothing more than their legitimate portion of commerce. He would be unworthy of the fine empire over which he reigns, if he did not pursue that object by all the plans which his great genius may conceive, and his resources and abilities enable him to execute.

A HEROINE.

The following singular achievement occurred in this neighborhood a few nights since. We record it as an example of that happy presence of mind and resolution in the weaker sex, which are worthy of imitation.

The heroine of the story is the wife of a militia man, who is now serving his tower of duty at Norfolk. They are poor but respectable persons, who live in the county of Hanover, about 10 or 12 miles from this city.—Their house is near the farm of Mr Bootwright: it is small and has but a single room to it.—The woman is a mother, with an infant about 4 months old. A few nights since, she had retired to bed lonely and unprotected, with no one but her sleeping infant beside her. The night was dark and rainy

—the feeble light of the fire, alone glimmered in the room. Amidst such a scene, so cheerless and full of gloom, so well calculated to excite the fears of woman, she was disturbed by a sudden rap at the door. She asked who was there? A gruff and authoritative voice demanded an entrance. She again enquired the name of the intruder. The person without replied, that if she did not open the door immediately, he would break it open. She begged him to wait for a moment and she would let him in.—Having huddled on a few cloths and thrown some light wood upon the fire, she opened the door, and was surprised to find a negro man, a slave of her neighbor Mr. Bootwright's! She demanded of him what he wanted. He informed her, with an authoritative air, that he came to sleep with her. Being acquainted with the fellow, she replied with more confidence than she could otherwise have assumed, that he must be drunk and out of his senses. "None of your airs (replied the ruffian) my mind is made up. I will sleep in that bed to-night, or raze your life." Terrified by his manner, made desperate by her situation, yet determined to yield her life rather than submit to his wishes, she yet had courage enough to devise a scheme for her escape, which she carried into instant execution:—looking down to his feet, she discovered they were muddy.—"Why (says she) you cannot think to sleep in my bed with such feet as these, you must wash them." The fellow thinking himself on the eve of accomplishing his wish, very readily assented to the terms.—And the pouring some water into a noggin, seated him in a chair, on the hearth, with his back towards the rest of the room.—Stepping back, she seized an axe which lay on the table near the door, and ere the splashing of the water over his feet permitted him to suspect her intentions, she whipped the axe with such tremendous effect upon his skull, that he fell dead from his seat. She caught up her child, rushed out of the house, and made the rest of her way through the rain & gloom of the night to her neighbor Mr. Bootwright. To him she disclosed the terrific events which had just transpired, to which he replied in a manner which does him credit "that he was sorry to lose such a fellow; but that so far from blaming her, he commended the spirit which she had exhibited in defence of her virtue." Persons were immediately sent to the scene of these transactions, when the evidences of her heroism were placed before them. So effectual was the blow, which he had received, so powerful had her arm, nerved by desperation and terror, fallen upon his skull that in the act of tumbling into the hearth from his stooping posture, his brains had fallen from their cavity into the noggin between his feet.

Rich Eng.

MILITARY SUBORDINATION.

An officer, who lately belonged to the northern army, has been so obliging as to favor us with a copy of a general order, issued at Sackett's harbor in Oct. last: it is published solely with a view to the diffusion of just ideas of military discipline and the principles of subordination, without the complete & strict observance of which, from the lowest to the highest individual, it will be absurd to call any body of men an army; and shame, disaster & destruction must follow every step, that is taken without it.

Head Quarters Military District No. 9,
Sackett's Harbor Oct 23, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS

The President having been pleased to appoint major general Wilkinson, to the command of the troops of this district; entering on the dread responsibility attached to the trust, he considers it a matter of propriety to wards himself and of respect to the army, to submit the following avowals and reflections for the information of all ranks.

The general undertakes the arduous and important task assigned him, with a bosom dead to personal sympathies, and antipathies, and alive only to the cause of his country, which he trusts will employ and animate, to the exclusion of all minor interests, every gentleman he has the honor to command. He therefore calls on all ranks, & he does it with confidence, to co-operate with him cordially for the introduction and maintenance of an uniform system of subordination, discipline & police, without which neither zeal nor numbers, nor courage, can avail any thing.

To give effect to military institutions, responsibility and power must be clearly defined.

and inseparably attached from the lowest to the highest grades. The sergeant for his squad, the subaltern for his section, the captain for his company, the major for his battalion, the colonel for his regiment, the brigadier for his brigade, and the major general for his division; each in their respective spheres, exercising their proper functions without collision. Preserve this chain of dependence and authority & the complete machine harmonizes in all its parts—break one link, you disorder the goodly fabric, and confusion and anarchy must ensue.

As soon therefore as the army is regularly brigaded, the commander can receive no application of a professional nature, but through the medium of his gen. officers (except in cases of personal grievance) because it is to them he must look for the appearance, conduct & efficiency of their respective corps; and conformably to this principle, general officers will correspond with the colonels or commanding officers of regiments or corps only, they with their captains, and the same relation descend through subalterns to the non-commissioned officers, the very root of all order & discipline.

The general's orders will be few, and these as concise as possible; he will require from no one, (relative rank and functions considered) that which he will not be ready himself to perform; it will be his pride to participate toil, hazard, peril and glory with those he commands; but these orders & arrangements must be implicitly obeyed and promptly executed. He will cherish harmony, union, & a manly fraternal spirit, as the precursors of triumph and fame; but should intrigue & faction, those demons of discord, ever show their heads within the limits of his command, it will be his duty to strangle them in the birth.

No correspondence is to be obtruded on the Secretary of War, but in case of personal grievances, and these through the office of the Adjutant General: and all gentlemen in commission are requested to forbear writing on military topics, past or prospective, before the close of the campaign, because the discordant opinions which are sent forth respecting motives and measures, the merits of which can be understood by those only who govern and direct, distast the public mind, shake public confidence and degrade the military character.

The rights of a soldier are few, and these should be sedulously guarded. The officer who would usurp or abandon an iota of them, is a traitor to his profession, and unworthy the community of honorable men. Yet we must be careful not to confound republican freedom with military subordination, things as irreconcilable as opposite elements, the one being founded in equality, and the other resting on obedience.

The commanding general during his halt, will give the word, and occasionally issue orders of general import, but major general Lewis, will continue his command of the post, and will be pleased to furnish the following returns and reports as speedily as possible, viz—

1st. The state of the division, in relation to men, arms, clothing and accoutrements, by corps, companies and detachments, to distinguish accurately the duty men, the strongly convalescent, and those deemed too feeble for the duties of the campaign.

2d. Ordinance, military stores and ammunition, fixed and unfixt, to distinguish the horse artillery and their equipments and the pieces of travelling carriages, small arms & accoutrements, to distinguish good from bad.

3d. Quarter master stores, tools and implements, to include forage.

4th. Medicine and hospital stores, instruments and furniture.

5th. Transport by land and water, to include equipments, and exhibiting the fitness for immediate service.

6th. Clothing and equipment for man & horse.

7th. Camp equipage—and
8th. Provisions and contractor's stores, with their means of transport.

It must be a standing order that whenever a deserter presents himself, he is immediately to be conducted to the commanding officers of the post or place, without being questioned; the same rule in respect to strangers, or suspected characters found lurking about the army or any detachment of it.

JA: WILKINSON.

BLANKS

To be had at this Office:



TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1814.

On Sunday evening last, the body of a dead man was found lying in St. Catharines' Creek near this place, on examination it was ascertained to be the body of a Mr. WILLIAM BUSH, who resided on Big Black.—A coroner's inquest was held, who brought in a verdict of accidental death. We can learn no more, than that he was seen passing through town late in the evening. Some papers were found in his pocket from which it appears that he had been not long since discharged from the twelve months service.

We had no mail from the eastward yesterday. Our readers will find in the following letter from Dr. Lattimore received on Friday some important intelligence, the particulars of which we had hoped to have received on Tuesday:

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wm. Lattimore to the editors of the Washington Republican, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1813

"I received on Saturday, and presented this day (Monday) the petition of a number of citizens (forwarded from Natchez by E. Turner esq.) asking additional indulgence in making payment for public lands. From information, I calculate on the receipt of others by the next mail. Having stated my impressions on this subject in preceding communications, I shall only say at present, that I shall receive these petitions with great satisfaction, believing that if any thing can effectually aid an effort to obtain the unprecedented indulgence solicited, it is a general and impressive representation from the people themselves, of their extraordinary difficulties and distresses, such as I have on every occasion, represented those of our Territory to be.

"After an uncommon dearth of news, we have received within a few days, a variety of important intelligence, viz: The taking of Fort Niagara by storm, as well as the destruction of several adjacent villages by fire—the landing of a British force at Pensacola—the entire defeat of the French by the allied armies, and the arrival of an English vessel, bringing dispatches (not yet disclosed) to our Secretary of State.

"As the time for closing the mail has nearly arrived, I shall defer remarking on those important events until another occasion."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Greensburgh (Georgia,) dated Dec. 8, 1813.

"A report reached this yesterday, that adjutant general Newnan, with about 1000 men, gave the Creeks a severe drubbing a few days ago—but that we have suffered considerably. By accounts we have lost 260 men—the enemy upwards of 500—we are in great anxiety for particulars.

"Between 500 and 1000 mounted volunteers set out direct for the nearest towns yesterday from Monticello—a number from this place and neighborhood, by order of our new governor, Peter Early."

Latest from Nashville.

A letter was received in town by Friday evening's mail, stating that a flag had reached Annapolis from England; that the bearer had gone on to Washington; and that it was generally supposed, propositions of a pacific nature had been made.

On Friday last, between 3 and 400 U. S. troops, of the 39th Inf. marched from the

cantonment near this place, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Benton, for the Creek Nation. They will be joined by about 200 more, of the same regiment, at Fort Deposit; and will immediately go on to the main army;—Col. Williams will command them.

They are, generally, remarkably good looking men, and well disciplined for the time they have been in service.

No news from General Jackson since our last publication. There is every reason to suppose he has marched from Fort Strother towards the hickory ground; and intelligence of another battle may be momentarily looked for.

The militia have generally returned home.

Extra of a letter, written by Turner Brashear, of the Chactaw Nation, to a gentleman in this place, dated January 1, 1814.

"We are all in motion; and our arms pointed towards the Creek Nation. I am now painted in a crowd of warriors—myself at the head."

Extra from another of same date &c.

"We have raised the war-whoop, and are off to-morrow for the Creek Nation—We are about three hundred strong."

Milledgeville, Dec. 15.
HEROISM!

The signal bravery displayed by the detachment of our army in the battle of Autosee is the theme of general admiration. In this affair our troops acted more like veterans than militia; & the feats of many officers & privates would do honor to Spartan valor.—We shall particularly notice the conduct of one man, whose suffering have been equal to his intrepidity. Quarter-Master Wm. A. Tennesse, the worthy son of an excellent revolutionary soldier, had his horse shot under him while charging the Indians. The horse falling on him, Mr. Tennesse with some difficulty extricated himself—he was alone, surrounded by enemies, and had scarcely recovered his feet before his right arm was broken by a musket ball, and he received a wound in his thigh—the Indians rushed forward to tomahawk him—but presenting his pistol, they recoiled until they discovered it missed fire—by this time he had drawn his sword, & wielding it in his left hand, kept his assailants at bay until our troops made a second charge, cut the Indians to pieces and rescued this admirable young soldier, who for extraordinary bravery and presence of mind, deserves to be ranked with the best heroes of ancient Rome.

We are sorry to mention that Mr. Tennesse's arm has been amputated near the shoulder. He is said to be on the recovery.

We understand that General Williams, of South Carolina, will take command of the army till General Floyd shall have recovered from his wound. Colonel Milton, who behaved so gallantly in Canada during the last summer, commands at present.

Speculation! Speculation!—One of the most remarkable events of the present eventful times, is the extensive and increasing mania for commercial speculations and monopolies. The late famous butter monopoly has dwindled almost into insignificance, before the multiplied and enormous speculations in groceries, and other articles of foreign growth & manufacture in this city within a week or two past. Without any unusual drain of the market, or new apprehensions of scarcity, & with a supply equal to what will be consumed in the country for two years at the lowest calculation, many articles have been raised by the mania of Futkee towns on the Talapoosie. Much is expected from the known bravery and skill in Indian warfare of gen. Adams and the men under his command; and we fondly trust, that he will add one more to the number of victories already gained over the hostile Creeks.

Argus.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

"If you would tell a great lie, take care not to enter into particulars.

The importance of the above maxim to all writers of all "British Officials," which have become other terms for great lies, will appear by comparing the main assertions in the "British official" account of Gen. Boyd's late action, with the detail given in the same statement. The "official" declares in the first place, that our force consisted of more than four thousand men.

In the next place, it asserts that the whole British force of all descriptions was only eight hundred.

But it gives a detail;

"49th & 80th regiments of Infantry, from the body of reserve from the road to a pine wood occupying a space of 700 yards."

"A detachment from the garrison of Prescott."

"Major Heriot, commanding a detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs."

"A band of Indian Warriors secured the left flank under Lieutenant Anderton."

A corps of the Royal artillery under Capt. Jackson."

"Lieut. Hagerman of the militia, acted for the line as aid," of course there was militia.

The reader will observe that the two regiments occupying a space of 700 yards, formed only the corps of reserve: of course they must have had their main body to fight their battle distinct from these; then let him carry out the numbers severally, according to his discretion, no larger than they must necessarily have been; then compare the amount with 800! and he will be able to form some idea of the difference between the "official" statements and the truth.

The truth (which is well known and for which all our gallant officers will pledge their reputation) is that the whole number of American troops who were either in, or near the action, was less than 1600 men. And it is also equally true that the British outnumbered us in regulars, and including Indians and militia they were superior in number by at least one third. This last will also be found to agree with the above detail from the British account.

As for the assertion of their having taken 400 prisoners, it is wholly a fiction, added only to keep the rest of the statement in countenance.

We have good reason for believing that the British loss in killed & wounded far exceeded ours; else why, after making several desperate but unsuccessful attacks to prevent our little band from embarking, did they deem it most proper to stand aloof and suffer them to get into their boats, and depart without attempting further to molest them; although they had four pieces of artillery and twelve gun boats, which had they been thus far successful, must have destroyed our detachment.

RETALIATION—NATURALIZATION.

The measure of retaliation is every day becoming more serious by the unjust conduct of the enemy. The forcing a number of American prisoners on board of the British ships at Quebec, and the bad faith they have exercised in relation to the 79 prisoners sent in a cartel to Falmouth, by commodore Rodgers, are flagrant breaches of national honor and humanity, and must bring this question to the last resort. The generous behaviour, in every instance, of our officers to the British, who have fallen into their hands by the fortune of war, are either passed over in silence, or info lently spurned at by a proud and faithless Government.—It now becomes the duty of the Government of the United States, to assert its dignity with spirit, and teach the tyrants of the Ocean, that the Republic of America, though slow to anger, will, at length, resort to the *Lex Talionis*, and return "measure for measure."

Nothing but the reiterated assertions of the Ministerial writers in London, and the disaffected re-echoings of their agents in this country, could possibly retain the question of Naturalization so long in agitation with a "thinking people."—"Because a man happens to be dropped in a certain country (says Dean Swift) is he bound to abide under a government which he detests, or in a country which he dislikes, and where he can obtain neither meat nor money?"—As the Dean was a staunch Church & King man, his authority should have its due weight with our loyal Factionists.—Strip the question of all its artificial disguises and coverings, and it will not bear a moment's discussion.

Let us suppose that America and England mutually agree to disband all foreigners in their land and sea service, what would be the consequence? England, like the fabled Jack Daw, dressed in borrowed feathers, would lose not only a great portion of her soldiers, but at least one half of her sailors, who have been tricked, trépanned, inveigled, forced and impressed into her armies. If the were to do such an act of justice, one half of her navy would be dismantled, and she would be no longer able to domineer over the maritime world. At present, England mans her fleet by every unrighteous, every unjustifiable means, and allures and bribes them by the plunder of the ocean.

Amer.

Summary of News from Canada.

By an express from Quebec, letters have been received to the 30th Oct—they are of a gloomy and extraordinary nature, and we should have considered them as the visions of our Canadian friends, had not accounts from the U. S. corroborated the capture of captain Barclay's little Squadron—all we can collect is, that a fleet (if it can so be called) badly

armed, and badly manned, encountered an enemy better provided in both respects, and much superior in size and numbers—that Gen. Proctor's little army depended on impossibilities to wage offensive operations & had to encounter famine in the event of being obliged to retreat. If this is really the case, why are we placed in this predicament? Had we not the means of being as well prepared as the Americans? Certainly we had every superiority in that respect, and in every other—but we wisely forbore to make offensive war in Canada, left our FRIENDS OF THE NORTHERN STATES SHOULD BE OFFENDED, and therefore made actual invasion in the Southern with a force inadequate to cause a division. We have no idea that the American army can ever conquer the Canadas; we only lament the distress our sister colonies must encounter in carrying on a protracted warfare, which might have been crushed in the bud.

MORE EVIDENCE OF TREASON.

"We stated in our last number that on Sunday evening preceding, when the report was current that our Squadron would put to sea before morning, blue lights were raised at the entrance of our harbors, evidently designed as signals of the British fleet.—The correctness of this statement has been questioned by newspapers at a distance; we therefore now state, & state on the authority of Com. Decatur, Captain Jones, and Capt. Biddle, that the officers and men of the Hornet stationed as look-outs, distinctly saw and noticed blue lights shewn on both sides of the river; and that soon after signals were made from one of the enemy's ships, which they presumed were in consequence of those made from the shore. The officer of the Macedonian who was a rowing guard, on the same evening, together with all the men composing the boat's crew, saw blue lights made on both sides of the river, and immediately returned to the ship to report the same to his commanding officer. These persons are familiar with the making of signals, and could not mistake the common lights of the shore, for blue lights."

MARRIED—On Wednesday the 12th inst. in Amite County, Mr. Wm. HOLMES to the amiable Miss DORCAS NELSON, eldest daughter of col. David Nelson of that county. —On the 16th inst. in Warren County, Col. BENJAMIN HICKS to Miss EUNICE BROWN.

MILLER & THOMAS.

HAVE for sale, at the corner of Main and third streets, an assortment of GROCERIES, con-

sisting of the following articles:
Green Coffee, Sugar
Loaf Sugar, single & double refined
French Brandy, Jamaica Rum
Gin and Whiskey
Window Glass 8 by 10
Queens and Glafs ware of assorted
Cattings do
Bagging and lashing Rope
Leasing Lines
Sewing Twine and Roping Yarn
Gunpowder best quality
Spanish Indigo
Saltpetre and Copperas
Pepper, Allspice and Ginger
Raisins
Chewing Tobacco
Soft and common Segars
Pigs and bar Lead
Looking Glasses
Shot assorted
Shoe Thread
Velvet Corks
Table Salt
Tallow Candles
Philadelphia Soap
Writing and post Paper
English quills
Handkerchiefs and Shaws
Files assorted
Gun Flints do.
Iron Spoons
Shaving Boxes and Razors
Cafes
Cotton Cards
Spinning wheels.

Natchez, January 19, 1813

ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The subscriber has opened an ENGLISH SCHOOL in the Town of Washington in the house of Ebenezer Rees esq. opposite the public square, where he will teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping and the rudiments of English Grammar.

The terms of tuition are two dollars per month, payable quarterly—no pupil will be received for a less time than one month. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and every exertion made to forward them in the branches above mentioned.

THO. W. POWELL.

Washington, June 24, 1814

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on the evening of the 20th instant, in the town of Washington, or on the road from thence to Jones, a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, among which is a subpoena from the county court of Franklin county, directed to Bartlet Smith and William Witherington. —Also a note given by Bartlet Ford to the subscriber for 200 dollars, with a credit of 71 and a sum of money in Natchez Bank notes, sum not recollected, supposed about 20 dolls. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the same to the subscriber, or leave it at the office of the Washington Republican.

ABRAM GUICE,

January 21, 1813.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.

RESOLVED by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory in General Assembly convened, That the magnanimity, patriotism and promptitude displayed by the people of Tennessee in the measures they have adopted against the hostile Creeks, entitle them to the warmest acknowledgments of our thanks and gratitude, and that a suitable sword be provided at the expence of the Territory, and presented under the direction of his Excellency the Governor, to Major General Andrew Jackson, as a testimonial of the high sense which the people of this Territory entertain of his services, and of his brave companions in arms.

DANL. BURNETT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. BARNES,

President of the Legislative Council.

Approved,

DAVID HOLMES,

Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

AN ACT

To extend the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory in General Assembly convened, That all debts and demands not exceeding fifty dollars for a sum or balance due, on any specialty, note, bond, cotton receipt, contract or agreement in writing or for goods, wares and merchandise sold & delivered, or for work and labor done, or for money lent, or for specific articles, or for any sum or balance due either by a written instrument, or verbal contract, or assumpsit, or in any case not sounding in damages merely, are hereby declared to be exclusively cognizable, and determinable by a justice of the quorum or of the peace, and any such justice is hereby authorized upon complaint made to him, to issue his warrant in the nature of a capias, shall give judgment, and award execution against the property or person of the party against whom such judgment is entered.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That any person aggrieved by the judgment of any justice of the quorum, or of the peace, may within five days thereafter (unless the plaintiff will make oath, that he has just reason to believe that by such delay, he verily believes that he will be in danger of losing his demand, then the justice may demand bail for his appearance at the expiration of five days, and in case such bail is not given, execution shall issue immediately) appeal to the next superior court, sitting for his county, first giving to such justice, bond with good security in double the amount of such judgment, to prosecute such appeal, and abide by the decision of the superior court, where the demand is under twenty dollars, but where the sum demanded exceeds twenty dollars, the appellant shall give bond with security for all costs of suit, and to prosecute his appeal to effect: conditioned that in case he shall be cast in the final determination of the appeal, he shall pay, and satisfy the condemnation of the court; or that the security shall surrender the body of the principal in custody, or that the security shall pay it for him, and the superior court shall try such appeal, *de novo*, the first term, on an issue to be made up at or before the trial, as any other cause in said court is tried: and the justice of the quorum or of the peace, trying such cause, shall send up to the clerk of the superior court a statement of the cause, with all the papers and the bond thereunto belonging, before the sitting of the said superior court, & the justice before whom the cause was originally tried, shall issue subpoenas for all witnesses that the parties in such appeal may require; & in case the superior court, affirm the judgment of the justice below, execution, with interest and costs shall issue, as in other cases.

Sec. 3. *And be further enacted,* That when any judgment is rendered by any such justice, he shall, if application be made by the defendant within five days thereafter, give a stay of execution for all sums not exceeding ten dollars, forty days; for all sums over ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, sixty days; for all sums over twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, five months, and for all sums over thirty dollars, eight months: Pro-

vided the person applying for such stay, shall give bond and good security in double the amount of such judgment, to pay the same, with interest and cost, at the end of said time, and in case it be not paid at the expiration of such stay, such justice shall issue execution against both principal and security, or against either:

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in case it becomes necessary to issue a capias, the officer arresting any person, by virtue thereof, may take security from such person in double the amount of the debt, for his appearance on the day of trial; and in case he fail to appear, judgment shall be entered against him; but judgment shall not be entered against the bail, until an execution against the body of the defendant shall have been returned by the officer, that the defendant is not found in the county, & until after a notice shall have been returned served on such bail warning him of the judgment, and to bring in the principal; but in case the defendant cannot give bail, or in case the bail surrender him in time, he shall be in the custody of the law, until he shall satisfy the judgment entered against him, or give security, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all process issued by a justice of the peace, or of the quorum, shall name the time and place of trial, and shall be served five days previously thereto, and any such justices respectively shall issue all summonses for witnesses, and compel their attendance, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, and the constable shall endorse on the back of all process, how he has executed the same; but in the case of a capias, the trial shall be forthwith, if the person arrested cannot give bail.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if a person be garnished in an attachment cause, and a doubt be raised of the right to the property that is alleged to be in the hands of the garnishee, or doubts be raised to the right of any property attached; the justice before whom the cause is on trial, shall stay all proceedings, and send up the attachment, with a statement of the cause, to the superior court, that the right to such property may be tried by that court, in the mode pointed out by law; until which trial be had the writ of attachment shall continue to be a lien on such property, as far as the defendant's right extends.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That as many constables as there are company districts, shall be appointed by the governor, for each county, each of whom shall take the oath prescribed to a sheriff, and shall before he enters on the duties of his office, give to the governor a bond and security in five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall be lodged in the clerk's office of the superior court, having been approved of by such clerk, to be put in suit for any failure, and the constable so appointed and none other shall serve all process of the justices of the quorum and of the peace within their respective counties: Provided that the sheriff and his deputies, may serve and execute any process of such justices, and in case of emergency, any such justice may deputize a constable; provided also, that no constable appointed as above directed shall execute any process, without first giving bond and taking the oath prescribed, under a penalty of twenty dollars; this act shall not be construed so as to effect the commissions of constables now in office, in case they comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases above twenty dollars, neither the oath of plaintiff or defendant shall be taken, to establish any fact; but the justices of the quorum and of the peace respectively shall require the same proof that is necessary to support any fact in a court of justice; and if any such justice dies or is removed, his papers shall be transferred to some other justice of the quorum or of the peace, and the justice to whom the business is so transferred shall go on, and complete it, issuing all process and execution, on judgments rendered by his predecessor in the same manner as if the business had been originally conducted by him.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the first and second sections of the act, entitled an act to amend the several acts now in force for the recovery of small debts, be and the same are hereby

repealed.

DANL. BURNETT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. BARNES,

President of the Legislative Council.

Approved, January 22, 1814.

DAVID HOLMES,

Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

An Act concerning Executions.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in General Assembly convened.* That all executions which may be issuable on the first day of March next ensuing on any replevy bond, shall not be returnable to the first term of the superior court thereafter, but the clerk issuing such executions shall make them returnable to the next succeeding term of said court; and that the sheriff or other officer shall be allowed until the first day of the next succeeding term of the said court to make return thereof any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided always* that if any sheriff shall collect the money on any execution before the return day of the same, it shall be his duty to pay over the same to the plaintiff his agent or attorney if required, and any sheriff failing or refusing to pay over the money by him collected, the same proceedings shall be had against him in the like manner, as if this act had not been passed.

DANL. BURNETT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

THOS. BARNES,

President of the Legislative Council.

Approved 22d January, 1814.

DAVID HOLMES,

Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

[From the London Courier, June 17, 1813.]

Policy of Taking New Orleans—There are arguments in our colonial Journals, tending to prove that there exists a necessity for our Government's taking possession of the province of New Orleans. We extract the following observations on that subject:—"If Great Britain will only take New Orleans, she will divide the states. By shutting that outlet to the fruits of Western industry, she will make herself known and respected by those states, in spite of the power of the rest of the Union—If in the war of 1755, France had been as superior at sea, as Britain then was, we should never have heard of the United States of America. The back country would have been as well settled before this with Frenchmen, as it now is with the descendants of Britons. We ought at present to take the benefit of former lessons, and make those people our friends when so much is in our power—Take New Orleans, which is at the there should of our West India Islands, and which could furnish them with provisions at half the price they have been accustomed to pay. By such conduct firm allies would be created on the continent, our West India planters would be gratified, and the integrity of the Spanish dominions in America guaranteed from traitorous insults."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Downs, dated prize ship Essex Junior, Valparaiso, Sept. 4.

"You no doubt, heard of the arrival of the Essex in the Pacific Ocean. We have been cruising on the coast of Peru, & have captured eight ships, whalers, from which we shall derive very little benefit; but the injury to the enemy is great, say half a million of dollars. The particulars of the capture of the above vessels you will have in captain Porter's communications to government. I command the Georgiana, a prize ship of 16 guns, for 2 months, during which time I took the Rose, Hector & Catherine, whale ships. In the capture of the Hector, 2 of her men were killed, and 6 wounded before she would surrender. I have for 2 months past commanded the Essex Junior, formerly the Atlantic, whaler. In which I arrived at this place on the 12th of Aug. having under my convoy the prize ships Hector, Catharine, Montezuma & Policy, I shall sail from this, in the course of two or three days, Destination not known; as I sail with sealed orders. When you will again hear from me it is impossible for me to say."

Just published, and for sale at this Office,
The Late MILITIA LAW.

THE MUSE.

Sir JAMES YEO to ECHO.

Echo thou art my oracle—pray tell
When I these Yankees attack, shall I do well?
Say, shall I take them every mother's son?
Echo—You'll run.

Don't vex me so! come, answer me again.
Help me, my former confidence to gain,
Shall I blow all their heads above the lake?
Echo—Your head they'll break.

Tis false!—The Yankees ne'er can do the like.
Were every one as brave as General Pike;
I could not bear it: I would rather die,
Echo—You lie.

A thousand wreaths of laurels are due,
And must I take such impudence from you?
Know, I am a steward to the great King George.
Echo—That name disgorge.

No more; I'll trust no more to you; but turn,
And all the Yankee forces I find I'll burn,
Banish their ships, and play the very d—,
Echo—They'll make you civil.

In the Eclectic Repertory a case is mentioned of a man in London, who was bitten on the hand by a Rattle Snake. The famous East Indian remedy, the volatile alkali, was freely exhibited; but in vain; the man died. In the same useful publication, four cases are detailed by Mr. Ireland, in which large doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic were given with complete success for the bite of a very poisonous serpent in the Island of St. Lucia, called by Linnaeus, the Coluber Coronatus. From Surgeon Ireland's account, it would appear that the bite of this serpent is equally mortal with that of the Rattle Snake; its fangs being from one & a half to two inches in length. The serpent itself being from 3 to 6 feet in length.

The wounds being dressed, & the patients put to bed, Mr. Ireland ordered a cathartic glyster, & the following medicine: R. liquor arsenic (Fowler's Solution) two drachms, Laudanum 10 drops, Pepper mint-water a table spoonfull, which were added to 3 table-spoonfull of Lime Juice, which (from the Alkali, in the solution) produced a slight effervescence, in which state it was given—This draught was repeated every half hour, for four successive hours. In the mean time, the parts were frequently fomented with a common fomentation and rubbed with a liniment composed of oil of turpentine and spirits of heartshorne, each a table spoon full; olive oil, 3 do.—The cathartic glyster was also repeated two or three times.

The large quantity of arsenic thus taken, not only with impunity but with the happiest effects, is accounted for by the sudden and extreme debility which takes place from the bites of these serpents; so that a much larger dose of a powerful remedy may be taken than could be borne in the ordinary state of the human frame.

Another case is related, in which these remedies were equally successful in the case of another equally venomous serpent in the Island of Martinique.

It would appear from the same publication, that arsenic is frequently given with success in the East Indies, in the quantity of nearly a grain in pills, with other ingredients, called the Tanjore Pill. Two drachms of Fowler's Solution contain 1 grain of arsenic in solution.

This extract is forwarded for publication, with a hope that these remedies may be found equally efficacious in the bites of the Rattle Snake, and other venomous serpents; & thus be a means of annually saving many valuable lives.

P. S. It is probable Vinegar would be a good substitute of the Lime Juice. A friend of the author, commenting on the above, observes, that the arsenic in the above cases, was given in the state of White Oxyd, as the Liquor Arsenicalis would be decomposed by the Lime Juice; and queries whether any, or what advantage would arise from giving the arsenic in solution, instead of in the state of Oxyd.

JAMES & FRANCIS WOOD have removed to that commodious and well known stand in Port-Gibson lately occupied by Abram DeFrance, where they will continue to entertain Travellers and others who may find it convenient to call on them. Their Stable shall be at all times well stored with provender for horses and be attended by a trusty officer. They will spare no pains to render the accommodations of their table and bar, equal, if not superior to any in the place. They keep a Blacksmith Shop where travellers may have their horses shod in the best manner & the shortest notice. To conclude, as self-interest is the primary object of most pursuits in life, they will endeavor to excel, thereby to ensure a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.
Port Gibson, Jan. 11 1814

Atrocious and unparalleled ROBBERY.

On Amelia Island (East Florida)

ON Sunday night, the 19th ult. a party of armed men, 36 in number, calling themselves PATRIOTS, came to the subscriber's plantation made him a prisoner, and detained him until the 23d inst. when he fortunately escaped. They pilaged his houses, and carried off THIRTY SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. Dick, a very sensible country born Negro, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, handsome countenance, if questioned, will give a true account of all the circumstances, the names of the plunderers &c. Phebe his wife, country born, tall and well made, sensible; her six children, viz. Melinda, a stout likely Wench, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, thick lips a large mark, caused by a burn on her neck—Jenny a mulatto, 14 years old, walks remarkably lame, caused by a dislocation of her hip—Jem, about 10 years of age, long village, a mark of a burn under one of his jaws. Rella, called by his mother, George, a handsome boy, about 7 years of age—Patafox, called Dicky about 4 years old, resembling Rella. Silvia, about two years old, Jerry, a country born, large lips much knock kneed—Chloe, his wife a strong likely wench, a cancer mark on one cheek, is far advanced in pregnancy, her children, Corn, about five years old, a very handsome child—Phedora, about 2 years old—Jack, an African, slight made, wants some foreteeth, speaks good English. Sampa, his wife, an African, short and thick made had a number of country marks on her breast and back, speaks good English; her two children, Salama, a girl about 7 and Pizarro, about a year old. Adam, an African, short and very stout made, pock marked, a country mark on one of his arms, speaks good English. Fatima, his wife, equally stout, and strong made, speaks good English. Fernando, a year old, a striking resemblance of Adam. Romeo, an African, light made, handsome countenance, wants some foreteeth, speaks very quick. Elvira, his wife, a young wench, country marks on her face, advanced in pregnancy. Dublin, a remarkably handsome African, walks very erect, well formed, speaks nicely, is sensible, wants one or two foreteeth. Rote his wife, a tall young wench, parrot tooth, speaks tolerable English. Juno a small African wench, handsome, pleasant countenance, speaks good English, advanced in pregnancy. Ottenar, an African, about 13 years old, strong made, pock marked, speaks tolerable good English. Jacob, a mulatto, strong built, about 23 years of age, has a scar on his under lip—was taken in the woods by said party. Dennis, a country born, about six feet high, well made, very thick lips, long village, wants a little toe. Plato, an African, strong made, speaks English indifferently, his eyes appear blood shot, a frowning countenance. Erin, a young African fellow, projecting teeth, speaks thick and indifferently English. Neptune, a strong well made African, sensible and speaks good English. Hamlet, a young African, light made, serious countenance, speaks tolerable English. Scipio, a tall African well made, speaks tolerable good English, a mark the size of a quarter of a dollar or larger, on one of his temples. Paddy, a slender made African, about 20 years of age, speaks English indifferently.

I have ascertained that the following Negroes were carried off by the under described persons viz:—Dick, Phebe, Jem, Rella, Patafox and Silvia, by one John Smith of Abbeville district, S. C. has resided on the Oconee or Ocmulgee river, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sand, hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, was one of the plunderers; will probably make for Tennessee; had been accustomed to waggoning on the sea-board. Jenny, a mulatto, was carried off by John Harris, one of the robbers, a native of North-Carolina, about five feet ten inches high, ruddy complexion, troops a little. Jerry, Chloe and two Children, Corn and Phedora, carried off by Diaphan, also one of the robbers, of Neuse river, North Carolina; has been seen travelling toward the back country, together with his wife and children. Two men named Pierce and Bartlett, of Tennessee, carried off several Negroes, names not known, supposed will make for that state. James Kimbrell lately employed in the contractor's service for the military ports St. Mary's river, has been seen with 8 Negro men, a wench and child—supposed will make for Tennessee. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS each, will be paid for securing said Negroes in any part of the United States, so that the subscriber can get them, and all reasonable expences paid exclusively, if delivered at St. Mary's Georgia, or at Fernandina, Amelia Island.

JAMES CASHEN.

Dec. 7, 1812. 38—3m.
P. S. He earnestly requests all persons hearing of said Negroes to forward information per mail, directed as above.

John Turnbull, vs. Rowland Thomas & William Thomas ex'ors of Wm. Thomas dec, & others.

BY Virtue of the above Decretal order, will be exposed to public sale for Cash, at the Court-House of Claiborne County, on the 31st day of January next, Three Hundred and Twenty Acres of LAND, situate in Claiborne County, on Big Back; also one Negro Man named ARMSTEAD, to satisfy the plaintiff, his debt and costs in the above case.

JAMES BRIGGS, Shff.

of Claiborne County

December 27, 1813.

LATE ARRIVAL.—The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Superfine Cloths, White & drab Constitution Cord, Fine black & white Cotton Cord, Smirking Mullin. Nankeens, Bandannoes, Fashionable Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Fair top & Cossack Boots, Lady's & Children's Shoes, Brushes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hand, whip, cross-cut and mill-law Files, Saddles, Bridles & Saddle-Bags, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, Porter in Bottles, and Old Sherry Wine.

WASHINGTON JACKSON.

Natchez, Dec 28, 1813.

NOTICE—The Academy of Jefferson College will be opened for the reception of Students, on Monday 7th February next. In the first department of that School, will be taught the Greek and Latin Languages, Euclid's Elements, Astronomy, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography and Surveying. In the second department will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Book Keeping.

The Terms of Tuition

Will be Nine Dollars for the quarter in the first department, and Six Dollars for the quarter in the second department, paid always in advance: and on no account will a student be received into the School for a less term than one quarter.

The second department of the School will be under the direction of Joseph Caldwell, whose board of Trustees can recommend to the public, as a gentleman well qualified for the instruction and government of youth.

Gentlemen of science and discipline who are qualified for, and willing to undertake the first department in said School, will render themselves and the board of Trustees essential service by making their proposals known in writing, on or before the 5th February next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

H. TOOLEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 15 1814.

EDUCATION.—The subscriber will open an ACADEMY for the instruction of youth, in the Town of Washington, on the first Monday in February ensuing, at the house lately occupied by Mr. William Overthorpe, where he will teach the following branches, viz: Reading Writing English Grammar and Arithmetic—Geometry, Trigonometry—the branch of Surveying agreeably to the most approved methods of calculation. He will teach five days of the week—six hours each day. His terms are two dollars per month for young beginners and three dollars per ditto for the other grades—payable at the end of every quarter. No scholar will be taken for a less term than six months.

SAM. GRAHAM.

Washington, 18th Jan. 1814.

NOTICE—For particular reasons, I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with, or crediting any of my family, without my written order.

JOSEPH HARRISON.

January 17, 1814.

JUDITH N. CORBELL—Informs her friends & the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE & HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the large and commodious new building of John Bissland esq. in the Town of Washington—where she solicits a portion of public patronage.

January 4, 1814

FOR SALE or RENT.—The Plantation at present occupied by Saml. Dunbar, pleasantly situated on Cole's Creek, containing about four hundred acres of LAND, one hundred acres cleared, with a comfortable two story dwelling house and convenient out buildings.—Apply to

JO. DUNBAR

Dec. 27th 1813.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday last, a Yoke of OXEN, with a yoke on—no brands perceivable—both marked with a swallow fork and an under bitt in the right ear & a smooth crop and split in the left—The owner is requested to come forward and pay for this advertisement, and take them away.

PETER BISLAND.

Pine Ridge, Jan. 11, 1814.

FOR RENT A PLANTATION—Situate on the Bayou Pierre, within 3 miles of James McCall's Gin, having under good fence about 60 acres of cleared land; dwelling and out houses—a spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the dwelling house. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Port-Gibson, at toney in fact for Mr. A. Green.

F. A. VANDORN.

30th Dec. 1813.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be exposed for Sale at the Court House of Franklin County, in the town of Franklin, on Friday the 4th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with costs, if not sooner discharged.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Elijah H. Bay

Ditto

Ditto

Jacob Harmon,

Nichol G. Ridgely

Representatives Robt. Farmer

Ditto of William Scott

Ditto of Joseph Vauchre

Henry Garvey

Frederick Mann

No. Acres.	Dols.	Cents.
1000	163	80
5000		
1500		
500	92	
625	10	19
3000	135	52
400	65	82
600	8	10
330	138	4
500	109	2

B. E. Chaney, Collector F. C.

August 23d, 1813.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Pineknayville, Dec. 31, 1813.
Adam Bingham
John Boyce
William Collins
Doct. J. F. Carmichael
William L. Collins
Robert C. Colville
Zachary Cate
Robert Cotten
John Campbell
Frederick Cobb
Sarah Dogherty
Ballard Evans

EDWARD RANDOLPH P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greenville, 31st Dec. 1813.
Allen Rowland
Beller Nancy Mrs.
Baltch Hezekiah esq.
Bennett William
Calvitts Anthony esq.
Chamberlin James
Cock, Robert esq.
Dantier Lewis esq.
Dent Lewis
Daudin Parkey miss
Nelle Mac Eachern
Ferguson Samuel
Glen Andrew
Gilestait Mac'com esq.
Greenlee James
Gillis Norman
Griffing John
Green M. Mildred Mrs.
Hartfield Ala
Hebble Jacob
Jones John
Jones Zachariah
Kenton William

JOHN M. WHITNEY, A. P. M.

Tax Collector's Sale

Will be exposed for sale at the Court House of Adams county in the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, situated in said County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, with Costs, if not sooner discharged.

	D. C.
Franczy	1 Lot 44
Joseph Hopkins,	1 Lot 7 3
Robert Cochran, 60 Acres	2 Lots 27 28
1812 do.	27 Acres 2 Lots 18

For D. Greenleaf, Col. A. C. A. Lewis.

Militia Deferters.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars with reasonable expences, will be given for each of the following persons, who have deferted from the Regiment of the Militia of this Territory, now on the frontiers under the command of Col. G. H. Nixon; on their delivery to some Commissioned Officer of said Regiment; viz.

From Capt. Lowrey's Company.

William Cain, sergeant—Privates, William Crawford, Nathaniel Welch, William Pharus, Benj. Farrar, Thos. Farrar, David Bocherhan, James Roberts, James Arnold, William Cade, Benjamin Ratchiff, Joel Wafer, Prelly German.

Capt. Batchellor's Company.

Privates—John Sedgwick and Lemuel Palmer.

Capt. Glasburn's Company.

Andrew Miller, 1st sergeant—Privates—Cade Kennedy, Wm. Thompson, John Bradshaw.

Capt. Twilley's Company.

Privates—John Smith and Archibald Smith, (brothers.)

John Buckley, from the detachment now at Cantonment, near Washington.

From capt. Glasburn's company.

Jacob Hooter, Benj. B. Day, Peter Nelson.

N. SWAYZE, Major

N. B. Any of the above named persons will find it to their advantage to surrender themselves, without delay, to the detachment now under my command at this place.
N. SWAYZE.

Superior Court of Adams County.

OCTOBER TERM, 1813.

Peter A. Vandorn,

vs.

Abijah Hunt's ex'ors, & Jesse Hunt.

JESSE HUNT, one of the Defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Jesse Hunt resides beyond the limits of this Territory. It is ordered that the said Jesse Hunt appear and answer the complainant's bill, upon or before the first day of next term, otherwise the matter of the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Newspapers printed in this Territory.

THEODORE STARK.

Estray—Adams County.

TAKEN up by Daniel Rawlings, on his plantation, a strawberry roan Colt, about two years old next spring, branded on the left shoulder with the letter B, and appraised to seventeen dollars.

THO. W. POWELL, R. A. C.

NOTICE—By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Adams County, on Monday the 3d day of February next, will be sold at the house of Thomas Darrok, near the Town of Washington, all the personal property of John Short. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WM. FOSTER, Adm'r.

January 18, 1814.

PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at this Office.